The Irish Times

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 43. SUBSCRIPTION {STAMPED.......... £2 10 0 / UN-STAMPED.... 1 5 0}

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1859.

PRICE, ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
BENEFIT of Mr. DAVID FISHER.
On THIS EVENING (Thursday), June 23rd, will be performed the Comic Drama, entitled THE BACHELOR OF ARTS—Harry Jasper, Mr. D. Fisher; Mr. Andrew Wylie, Mr. B. Norton.
After which (first time) a New and Original Farce entitled A FASCINATING INDIVIDUAL, or Dr. Agreeable by Half—Gustavus Adolphus Fitzmortimer, Mr. Fisher.
To be followed for the Fifth time by an entirely New and Original Comic Operatic Extravaganza, entitled KENILWORTH, or the Days of Queen Betsey—Queen Betsey, Mr. Norton; Tresillian, Mrs. H. Webb; Earl of Leicester, Miss Carson; Duke of Sussex, Miss Bland; Wayland Smith, Mr. H. Widdicombe.
To conclude with the popular and laughable Farce entitled THE KITCHEN FLOWER, or a Lobster Sallad for Two—Peter Flowerpot, Mr. Widdicombe.
Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
A COURSE OF LECTURES on LOGICAL and INDUCTIVE SCIENCE, preparatory for the Medical Service of the Army, is now being delivered in THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.
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Fee—£2 2s. to be paid on Entrance.
Licentiates and Students will please to observe that, as such Lectures are now limited by regulation *to the Summer Session*, no further opportunity of qualifying in this branch of instruction will be open to them before the corresponding period in 1860.
JOHN MURRAY, A.M., LL.D., Professor.
Dublin, June, 1859.

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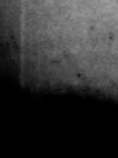
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PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 8.—PARALYSIS, &c.—Dr. GOLDING BIRD writes in the *Lancet* (vol. ii, xvii, 1851):—"The ingenious Galvanic Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted so much attention, that on account of its value may prove interesting . . . . Shocks are not required to develope the physiological phenemena or therapeutical effects, as the laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall, have long since proved: and it is only to the mild continuous voltaic current that we must look for a vast developement of therapeutical influence . . . . I cannot indeed too strongly impress upon those who have to treat a case of old Paralysis, the great importance of allowing a voltaic current to traverse the palsied limb—nutrition is thus increased—its waste and emaciation prevented, and the probabilities of a permanent cure are vary great. The action of the chain can be increased or diminished at will.
PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 30.—NEURALGIA.—Sir C. LOCOCK, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty, writes in the *Lancet* March 6th, 1858:—I have seen water decomposed by the Chains, even after the current had passed through the body." And he recommends them for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c., in which complaints he has found them to act with much certainty.
PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 10.—RHEUMATISM.—DR. KITTO, the "Divide in his life," p. 364, says, "I was a martyr to rheumatism, pains in the head, &c., and found relief from Pulvermacher's Chains, which threw a sensible continuous current of electric fluid through the parts affected.
PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 11.—NERVO-DEBILITY. DR. LOBB, in his "Nervous Affections, (page 300) says, "In the administration of Galvanism to the jaded nervous system, I am accustomed to commence with a Pulvermacher's Chain, from its ready portability, enabling it to be carried to the patient, if required, without trouble, &c."
PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 7.—SCIATICA.—DR. THOMPSON, in his "Domestic Medicine," pp. 216, 362, and 443, says, "Lastly, I can speak from my own experience, that the chains confer speedy relief in Neuralgia; and I have seen wonderful cures effected by them, in Rheumatism, Sciatica, Ear-ache, and Nervous pains."
PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 24.—TIC-DOLOREUX.—DR. JAMES, in his "Treasury of Medicine," states, p. 209, "I have found Pulvermacher's Chain relieve Face-ache, Neuralgia, and Tic-Doloreux quite magically."
PULVERMACHER'S EXTRACT No. 19.—HEAD-ACHE.—MRS. COLIN MACKENZIE, in her "Six Years in India," p. 273, says, "The Naib of Balapur came to pay his respects, and wore a pretty turban of white, gold, and red. He was suffering dreadfully from Head-ache, and C. cured him with Pulvermacher's Electric Chain."
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Miscellaneous.

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18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE CASLON AND GLASGOW LETTER FOUNDRIES,
CHISWELL-STREET, LONDON.
Established 1716 and 1742. United 1850.
H. W. CASLON & COMPANY,
Invite the attention of Printers to their extensive assortment of Newspaper, Book, and Ornamental Types—cast of the Hardest and most Durable Metal, and finished with the utmost care and accuracy. H. W. C. and Co. also supply Presses, Brass Rule, Galleys, Cases, Furniture, Wood Letter, and all other materials required to render a Printing Office complete.
Foreign Orders carefully executed.
G. W. BOWER,
206, GREAT BRUNSWICK STREET, DUBLIN,
Agent for Ireland.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING OFFICE,
BOOKBINDING ESTABLISHMENT,
ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTORY,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN PAPER WAREHOUSE,
79, *GRAFTON-STREET.*
GERALD BELLEW, PROPRIETOR.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN DUBLIN.
THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
COMBS,
BRUSHES,
SMELLING BOTTLES,
FANCY SOAPS,
HAIR POMADES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET REQUISITES,
VARNISHES,
BLACKING,
SPONGES,
CHAMOIS AND STABLE REQUISITES,
in Dublin,
JOHN KENDELLEN,
19, *NASSAU-STREET.*

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION AND SOFT AND FAIR HANDS AND ARMS are realised by use of
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,
An Eastern Botanical Preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while by its action on the pores and minute secretory vessels, it promotes a healthy tone, allays every tendency to inflammation, and thus effectually dissipates all redness, tan, pimples, spots, freckles, discolourations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheek, the softness and delicacy which it induces of the hands and arms, its capability of soothing irritation, and removing cutaneous effects, render it indispensable to every toilet.
It obviates all the effects of climate on the skin, whether with reference to cold and inclemency, or intense solar heat. Its beautifying and refreshing properties have obtained its selection by Royalty and the Aristocracy of Europe, and it is universally in high repute, from the sultry climes of India to the frozen realms of the Czar.
Price 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. per Bottle.
CAUTION.—The words, "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the wrapper of each bottle, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in red ink, at foot. Sold at 20, Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

CIGAR EMPORIUM,
J. BROWN & Co.,
CIGAR IMPORTERS.
34, *CASTLE-STREET, DUBLIN.*
J. B. and Co., beg respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Dublin and its vicinity, that they have opened the above house for the sale of the very best foreign CIGARS and TOBACCOES. Their Stock is now complete, and they take leave, most respectfully, to remark that they have added a SMOKING ROOM, which for comfort, cannot be excelled in Dublin.
N.B.—The trade will find a considerable advantage by purchasing from their house, as their stock is very select, and prices most moderate.

IRISH MADE *versus* IMPORTED MANURES.
DUBLIN MANURE COMPANY.
CHEMICAL WORKS,
7TH LOCK, ROYAL CANAL.
JOSEPH WONFOR, F.C.S.L., MANAGER.
POTATO MANURE, A GREAT PREVENTIVE FROM DISEASE.
BLOOD MANURE.
GENUINE SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.
IMPROVED CONCENTRATED URATE.
SULPHURIC ACID.
Also a quantity of pure Coal Soot, Agricultural Salt, Nitrate of Soda, &c., &c. Further information and testimonials, free, on application to the
OFFICE, 20, USHER'S-QUAY.
D. JOHN WATERS, Secretary.

TO THE UNMARRIED.—IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a stamped addressed envelope to the Advertiser who will put you in possession of a SECRET by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise.—Address, Mr. I. C. CLINTON, Brook-street, Stoke Newington, London.

IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT
JAMES LYNCH
Is doing the largest Retail
TEA TRADE
In this City, a result entirely owing to the superior judgment invariably evinced, for many years, in the selection of his Teas. And NOTWITHSTANDING THE DISREPUTABLY EXHIBITED ANTAGONISM OF HIS NARROW-MINDED AND JEALOUS ENEMIES IN THE TEA TRADE, HE IS GRATIFIED TO OBSERVE THAT HIS BUSINESS STILL CONTINUES TO INCREASE.
He is selling his best Black Tea at 3s. 8d. per lb., which he confidently recommends consumers to compare with
THE VERY BEST
to be had in any other Establishment
AT ANY PRICE.
70, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET,
DUBLIN.

NOTWITHSTANDING the considerable advance in Wholesale Prices, we continue to sell our
BEST BLACK TEA, at 3s. 8d. per lb.
COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.
Superior Coffee, 1s. 4d. per Pound.
GEORGE CHARLES BETTS AND CO.,
TEA DEALERS AND COFFEE ROASTERS,
THE TIMES TEA WAREHOUSE,
30, HENRY-STREET,
AND 19, WEXFORD-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE EUROPEAN AND COLONIAL WINE COMPANY, 122 Pall-Mall, S.W.
The above Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Nobility, Gentry, and private families with PURE WINES of the highest character, at a saving of 30 per cent.
SOUTH AFRICAN PORT.............20s. and 24s. per dozen.
SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY.........20s. and 24s. "
The finest ever introduced into this country.
ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY, soft, nutty, and dry 32s. "
SPLENDID OLD PORT, ten years in the wood 42s. "
SPARKLING EPERNAY CHAMPAGNE..... 38s. "
Equal to that usually charged 60s. per dozen.
ST. JULIEN CLARET, pure and without acidity 28s. "
Bottles and packages included, and free to any London railway station. Terms, cash.
WILLIAM REID TIPPING, Manager.

PORTABLE SUMMER DRINKS
ELLWOOD'S GINGER BEER POWDERS, unequalled for the momentary production of Ginger Beer in the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 1s. each, containing Twelve draughts.
ELLWOOD'S LEMONADE POWDERS, for instantly producing a most refreshing beverage, in Boxes, 1s. each, containing Twelve draughts.
ELLWOOD'S IMPROVED SODAIC POWDERS, for immediately producing Soda Water, in the highest state of perfection, in Boxes, 10d. each, containing Twelve draughts.
ELLWOOD'S IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS, prepared from a new and correct analysis of the Seltzer Spring, in Germany, in Boxes, 1s. each, prepared and sold by
WILLIAM ELLWOOD,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST,
146, *GREAT BRITAIN-STREET,*
(*Within One Door of North Great George's-street.*)

STRAWBERRIES, PEACHES,
GRAPES, NECTARINES,
CUCUMBERS, GREEN PEAS, AND
NEW POTATOES,
BOUQUETS, &c., &c.
FRESH FROM
KILLESTER GARDENS.
KIRBY, FRUITERER,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

J. GEOGHEGAN AND CO.,
MILITARY OUTFITTERS AND SHIRT MAKERS,
20, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET,
Next the Gresham Hotel.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER HOUSE.

WILLIAM CURTIS & SONS, offer for sale to the Trade, of their own manufacture, which they can guarantee to be of the best make—Every description of Plumbers' Brass Work: Cocks for Steam, Gas, Water and Beer; Gas Fittings, Lamps and Chandeliers; Window Bars and Shop Fittings; Bent and Flat Brass and Zinc Window Plates, engraved in plain and ornamental style; Curtain, Picture, and Desk Rods and Mountings; Copper, Zinc, Lead and Tinwork.
Agents for the sale of Wrought Iron Steam and Gas Tube and Fittings; Patent Composition and Tin Gas Tubing; Patent Cased Brass and Flexible Tubes; Patent Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead; Zinc in Sheets, Bell Tube, Sash Bars, Ornamented Friezes and Borders, and perforated Sheets in variety.
MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOUSE,
25, 26, 27, 28 & 29 CHANCERY-LANE, DUBLIN.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern. £ s. d.	Double Thread. £ s. d.	King's Pattern. £ s. d.	Lily Pattern. £ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, do.	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, do.	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, do.	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do.	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, do.	0 7 0	0 10 6	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do.	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, do.	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, do.	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, do.	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle, do.	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do.	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 0
Complete Service £	10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.
One set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch—£10 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post, on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary Quality. £ s. d.	Medium Quality. £ s. d.	Best Quality. £ s. d.
Two Dozen Full-size Table Knives, Ivory Handles	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1½ Doz. Full-size Cheese ditto	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-sized ditto	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service	£4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

MESSRS MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.
MAPPIN, BROTHERS, 67 and 68 King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

BATES'S REAL IRISH RAZOR,
Manufactured and Sold only by him
At No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET, Dublin,
Only Two Shillings each, and upwards, according to mounting and finish, all possessing the same fine temper and superior steel. They cannot be excelled by any foreign article at any price. Their character is well known for durability of edge and smooth shaving. A single trial is solicited. A variety of fine Strops for keeping Razors up to a fine edge.
P.S.—Razors properly Sharpened so as to give satisfaction, and Cutlery neatly Repaired.
Observe the sign of the Large Razor, No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET. No Second Price.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c., try
E. EGGINTON,
Late Fitzhenry and Co.'s,
160, CAPEL-STREET.

IRON BEDSTEADS WITH BEDDING.
J. EDMUNDSON & CO.,
have the largest assortment in this country of Iron Bedsteads, Children's Cots, &c., which they supply with or without Bedding on the most moderate scale of charges.
In every other description of
HOUSE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY.
J. E. and Co's stock will be found fully assorted. The quality is of the best description, and the price very moderate. They would, in particular, allude to the following amongst many other articles, viz:—
Baths and Toilet Ware,
Shower, Hip, and Sponge Baths,
Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, &c.,
Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze;
Drawing-room and Parlour Grates, Fenders and Fire Irons,
Electro-plated Knives and Forks, Tea Sets, Spoons, &c.;
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Britannia-metal and Block-tin Dish Covers,
Goddard's Patent Close and Open Fire Kitchen Ranges,
Patent Mangles, Knife Cleaners, Cinder Sifters, &c.
AGENTS FOR
MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND BOXES.
JOSHUA EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
House-furnishing Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, and Brass Founders,
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET,
Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Towns, Gentlemen's Mansions, &c.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY AT REDUCED PRICES.
T. HENSHAW AND CO.,
5, CHRIST-CHURCH-PLACE AND
81, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are now supplied with a most extensive assortment of Grates Ranges, Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Locks, Hinges, Skylights, and Chimney Pieces. With a large Stock of every other description of Goods in the Building and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade.
Builders are invited to inspect the Stock and compare prices previous to purchasing.
April 27th, 1859.

TO FARMERS, CART & DRAY MAKERS, &c
MICHAEL MORAN, PATENT AXLE WORKS
ARDEE-STREET, DUBLIN.
M. M. begs respectfully to intimate to the Farmers and Cart and Dray Makers of Ireland, that he has commenced the Manufacture of Cart and Dray Axles, and from his well-known long experience in the Trade, parties favouring him with their orders, will not only effect a considerable saving but also procure a much better article than is usually supplied.

SADDLERY.
Blackwell's Patent Dumb Jockeys, Anti-Cribbiters, &c.; Cattle Syringes, Cochrane's Patent Girths, to prevent Saddles slipping forward; the Wooden Mouthing Bit, &c.
OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.
Superior quality Saddles and Harness, at very moderate prices for Cash.
B. M'MULLEN,
(Successor to Mr. Goodland,)
54, DAWSON-STREET.

TO THE OFFICERS OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.
Gentlemen in, or about joining, her Majesty's Service are respectfully invited to inspect our extensive and varied Stock of
PORTABLE FURNITURE,
comprising a great variety of Drawingroom Suits, Beds, Drawers, Easy chairs, Toilet Glasses, Wash Stands, Baths, and every other Article of Furniture requisite for the Barrack or Camp. A select assortment of the best Solid Leather Portmanteaus, &c. Every article, being manufactured on the Premises, will be engaged of the best materials, and of very superior design and workmanship.
Mess Plate and Linen Chests, Orderly Room and Quartermaster's Store Chests, Arm Chests, &c., made to a superior ... from the ...
ROSS and COMPANY, Camp Equipage Manufacturers,
Nos. 9, 10, and 11, ELLIS'S-QUAY.

Wants.

TO LANDED PROPRIETORS.—A gentleman of the highest respectability and of considerable property, is anxious to obtain the Agency of one or more Properties in Ireland.
Security to any amount given, and terms will be found moderate.
Please apply to "M. W." office of this paper.

COOK.—Wants a Situation, as above, a steady, respectable woman, who has the highest discharge, and be well recommended by her present mistress, who is now in town.
Apply to J.M., office of this paper.

Wanted.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—Wanted, in the above capacity, a steady, respectable man. The highest references required. Salary progressive, and permanent employment given.
Apply by letter to J. T., Office of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey street.

CLERK WANTED. — Wanted a respectable young man as Assistant-Clerk. Must be well recommended, and must write a first-rate hand. Apply by letter to the Proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES.

TURN-OVER APPRENTICES.—Wanted, Two Turn-over Apprentices; any that have been employed on a Newspaper will be preferred.
Apply to the proprietor of THE IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin.

HOTEL WANTED.—Wanted immediately, a Small Hotel, either furnished or unfurnished. The vicinity of Dublin preferred if possible.
Any furniture or stock will be taken at valuation. Terms must be moderate.
Apply by letter to Mrs. BRIDGER, 8, Euston Square, London.

Miscellaneous.

BEVERLY SMYTH,
FURNITURE VAN,
FLOAT, SPRING CART,
PIANOFORTE VAN PROPRIETOR,
SOUTH ANNE-STREET.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to Furnish or change Residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of Prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawing-room, Library, Boudoir, Parlour and Bed-room, as well as every new material in Curtain fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslins, &c.
Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price or value.

BROWN, Brothers', PATENT PORTABLE SUSPENSORY and other CHAIRS.
Patent Cambridge Couch, patent Canteen Field Bed, patent Livingstone Couch and Chair, all of Wrought Iron, adapted for home or foreign use, and also for invalids. Catalogues free.—165, Piccadilly, London.

PATENT FAUCET JOINT METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Attention is respectfully directed to the superiority of these over other descriptions of METALLIC BEDSTEADS.
Whilst excelling all other kinds in the great simplicity of construction, and facility of putting together, they present to the eye a substantial and elegant outline, instead of that meagre appearance which has hitherto been so great an objection to other descriptions of metallic bedsteads.
The joint, which is extremely simple, and has no projecting part, is very accurately fitted, and has no liability to break or get out of order; and the Bedstead when put together is remarkably firm.
Manufactured solely by the
IRISH ENGINEERING COMPANY,
who invite inspection of their very large and varied stock, at the SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING! MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

Dress.

THE ORIGINAL AND OLD ESTABLISHED BALBRIGGAN, AND
GENERAL HOSIERY WAREHOUSE,
36 & 37, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
SMYTH AND CO.
Beg to call attention to their Extensive Stock of Ladies' and Gentlemen's genuine Balbriggan Hosiery, which is much more durable, and as to price, quite as moderate as any of English manufacture.
S. & Co's. New Make of Summer Hose is particularly worthy of inspection.

TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY OF IRELAND.
We respectfully announce that we have completed our purchases for the present and coming Season, which on inspection will be found to contain every novelty to be procured in the English and Continental Markets.
In the Coating Department we introduce a New Article both in make and finish, which embraces the two-fold advantage of warmth with lightness. This article, of which we are the sole Consignees for Ireland, will, we feel, be appreciated.
Our Goods in the Trowsers and Vest Department, which meet the daily approval of our patrons, stand unrivalled.
This, together with the personal superintendence of the Cutting Department by Messrs. AMMERMAN and REID, whose long experience and well-known ability as Coat Cutters have been so highly appreciated by the public, cannot fail to insure that entire satisfaction which it is our great ambition to merit
Soliciting your favours, we are, yours respectfully,
AMMARMANN, REID, AND CO.,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH.
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-st., and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

TROWSERS.—I have made ease in fit, combined with perfection of style, my peculiar study; hence my Trowsers press nowhere, but yield with elasticity to all the movements of the body. The practical ability I have personally acquired enables me to challenge competition in fit and style, while my mode of management admits of my selling a superior article for 20s which cannot be equalled.
AMBROSE KEOGH,
32, ANNE-STREET (one door from Grafton-street).

THE GRAFTON TROWSERS, AT 18s. 6d.
IN ALL THE LEADING STYLES AND COLOURS.
GEO. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
84, GRAFTON-ST.

TYNDALL
By Special Appointment,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Has recently enlarged his Premises, in order to meet the requirements of his numerous Customers. Having been established for the last twenty years, he feels assured his further exertions will meet general approbation,—the more so present stock being very extensive.
40, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM.
G. P. WYNNE respectfully calls attention to his extensive Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, of his own manufacture, suitable for the present season, and which for quality and price cannot be surpassed.
A quantity of SOILED STOCK, in both Ladies' and Gentlemen's at greatly reduced prices. Please observe, REPAIRS neatly and promptly executed.
BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
25, GRAFTON STREET.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his Workmanship and the excellence of his Fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

Dress.

MRS. RITCHIE respectfully solicits the attention of Ladies to her choice Stock of LACES and EMBROIDERY GOODS, which will be found of a very superior quality, and are offered for sale at the lowest remunerating prices.
LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, &c.
17, LEINSTER-STREET.

MRS. MATTHEWS respectfully solicits an inspection of her Novelties in FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS, BAREGE AND GRENADINE ROBES. With a variety of other New Textures suited for the present season.
49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TROWSERS CUTTING.
This branch of the Tailoring Trade is the most important of the present day. It requires all the skill of an experienced artist to define the garments so as to suit the figure, and still give ease to the Trowsers by distributing the Cloth in the proper place, so necessary to corpulent and equestrian gentlemen.
BROWNE AND PAYNE respectfully inform the Public that they are Practical Tailors, and have studied all the art and science that theory and practice can command to produce exquisitely fitting Trowsers, and they refer with pride to the distinguished patronage their Establishment has received, and the great celebrity their Trowsers have attained since their commencement in business.
In their Warerooms will be found a large variety of materials suited to the present season, including the patterns especially engaged for their Establishment, and at prices within the reach of all.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
TROWSERS MAKERS TO
HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 AND 13, *LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,*
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

CLERICAL COSTUME.
G. MACDONA
is prepared to furnish a Clergyman's complete Suit at the following prices:—

FINE BLACK FROCK	...	63s.
Do. VEST	...	15s.
Do. TROWSERS...		30s.

Which he can recommend and engage.
This important Manufacture is now made a distinct branch of business; a large portion of time and attention is devoted thereto, and the details and minutiæ thereof are intrusted to artists of the most experienced and efficient character. Each diversity of Clerical taste is fully anticipated and provided for, and will be suited strictly according to order; whilst the excellence and superiority of Material and Fabric are guaranteed.
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET

SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.
My Ready-made Stock will now be found replete with Lounge Suits adapted for Summer Wear. A large variety has just been completed, both in the finer materials suited for the Promenade, and the rougher textures adapted for the purposes of Tourists, at the uniform price of
£2 7s. 6d. the Suit.
RICHARD ALLEN,
No. 28 LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

SAMUEL McCOMAS & SON,
NAVAL, MILITARY, AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
2, Lower Abbey-Street, Dublin,
(Two doors from Sackville-street,)
By Special Appointment TAILORS and DRAPERS to His Excellency the Earl of Eglinton and Winton,
Respectfully inform Visitors to the City that their Establishment is always supplied with the Newest and most Fashionable Goods; and as they are extensive importers from the very best West of England and Scotch Manufacturers, and always keep a large and varied Stock, they can confidently engage to the Cash Purchaser the very best value for his money.
MILITARY AND MILITIA UNIFORMS,
of all descriptions executed on the shortest notice, in strict accordance with the latest regulations from the Admiralty and Whitehall.
LADIES' HABITS made in the First Style of Fashion.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, *SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET,*
JOHN CHAMBERS, PROFESSED TROWSERS CUTTER.
The attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry is solicited by the Proprietor to his select Stock of Goods, suited to the present and coming seasons. All orders with which he may be favoured will be executed with the usual regard to style, Workmanship, and Economy for which this House is distinguished.
TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

NEW ARMY EXAMINATIONS.
KOHLER AND PHILLIPS,
TAILORS TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE,
are prepared with all the NEW REGULATIONS.
No. 7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
ESTABLISHED 1827.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
J. BERRIE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
(Late of 70, Grafton-street,)
Begs to inform his numerous Customers that he has removed to the Extensive Premises of the late P. O'CONNOR, where he hopes, by unremitting attention to his business, to merit a further extension of Public Patronage.
7, *PARLIAMENT-STREET,*
DUBLIN.

SILVER MEDALS MOUNTED
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
WATCHMAKER AND SILVERSMITH,
16, *ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN,* A.D. 1818,
For the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of Her Majesty's Regiments.
Every description of Silver Mountings for Crimean, Turkish, and other Medals, same as supplied by him to the 5th Royal Irish Lancers and other Regiments.
Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, Rings, and Ribbons supplied on the shortest notice.
N.B.—Names Engraved on Medals and Repairs neatly executed. A great quantity of Turkish and Crimean Ribbons always on hand.
Please observe, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
WILLIAM BRODRICK, Proprietor.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
IRISH LINEN, DAMASK, SHEETING, BLANKET, AND FLANNEL WAREHOUSE,
20, UPPER SACKVILLE STREET,
(Next the Gresham Hotel),
J. GEOGHEGAN & CO.,
No Connexion with any other House.

TO SERVANTS WANTING SITUATIONS.
Advertisements for Servants in want of Situations, are inserted in the IRISH TIMES for 6d. each.

Auctions.

GREAT SALE OF THE LATE LAMENTED MARQUIS OF WATERFORD'S INCOMPARABLE STUD OF HORSES.
Mr. JOHN J. TURNER, of Newtown Villa, Kilcullen, has the distinguished honour to announce that he has been instructed to Sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION, at CURRAGHMORE,
On TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,
24th and 25th JUNE, 1859,
THE ENTIRE VALUABLE STUD OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD,
Consisting of first-rate Thorough-Bred Stallions, Race Horses, Steeple-Chase Horses, Horses in Training, Weight Carrying Hunters, Brood Mares, Colts, Fillies, and Foals, Carriage Horses, &c., together with a large number of splendid Fox Hounds and Pointers.
Purchasers to pay 2½ per cent. Auction Fees.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany...	Six p.m., daily.
West Coast of Africa (Ll.)	Six p.m., June 23.
America (New York), (Ll.)	Six p.m., June 24.
Spain and Portugal, India (Bombay) via Southampton	One p.m., June 26.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	One p.m., June 26.
America (New York), Canada by Canadian packet	One p.m., June 28.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

MONUMENT TO THE ETTRICK SHEPHERD.—We learn with much satisfaction that his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Wemyss have intimated handsome subscriptions to the committee for erecting a monument to James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. Many other [illegible] have been received.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN: THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

THE criminal code of Great Britain was for ages a reproach to civilization and humanity. All her laws, like those of Draco, were written in blood. He who pilfered anything above the value of five shillings and sixpence was punished equally with the assassin; and the theft of a sheep was equal in the balance of justice to the murder of a man. There was no thought of instruction, reformation, or mercy. "He is guilty of death" was the cry of the judge for the great majority of offenders; and statesmen believed that the best thing you could do with our criminals was to hang them at once outright. In the time of Queen Elizabeth, 400 were annually excuted out of a population under four millions; 2,000 per annum expiated their guilt upon the scaffold during the reign of Henry the eighth. Even in the reign of Anne, so famous for its mental and literary culture, capital punishments were believed to be the best means of repressing crime, and the long roll of offences for which death was the penalty counted within it no less than 169 phases of guilt. But at last, just in proportion as the laws were sanguinary, criminals became ferocious; and an indiscriminating code became the source of impunity to the criminal. Men blinked at crime, or refused to prosecute when they knew that by so doing they aimed at human life; witnesses faltered, jurymen forgot their oaths, judges strained some doubtful quibble of the law, to free themselves from bloodguiltiness. Strange as it may seem, never was crime so rampant or so unpunished as when the hangman's cord visited all crimes alike. When death was the fate of forgery the proportion between forgeries and convictions was as 170 to 1!

Then, at last, a reaction came, and an ill-considered lenity took the place of merciless severity. Longer or shorter terms of transportation became the penalties for crime, and he who was guilty here obtained employment, liberty, and even wealth, in our distant colonies. But in time, this outlet for our home impurity was dammed up, our colonies as they rose in power and importance refused to receive the convicts. The only place which would receive our criminals, Western Australia, within the last year did not receive a single prisoner from us. It was needful to deodorize our criminality by remedial measures at home, since there was no unoccupied quarter on which we could discharge it abroad.

Two gentlemen, Colonel Jebb and Captain Crofton have both laboured in this sphere, the one in England, the other in Ireland. It is not our part to examine into the respective merits of these gentlemen, or to pronounce which was the others superior in the noble art of doing good. Six years ago, upon the almost total suppression of transportation, Captain Crofton made certain propositions to the Irish Government, and, starting some new theories respecting convict reformation, he proposed to institute establishments to act as filterers between the prison and the community, in which the reformation ot the criminal would be tested; his conduct under hard work and with coarse fare registered; and where while his days were spent in toil, his evenings would be devoted to lessons of practical utility. The convicts were to be employed in draining marshes, embanking rivers, and forming harbours of refuge. The convicts were also to be carefully arranged into classes, with reference to the degrees of their crime. Means were devised whereby the community should be induced to join in re-establishing the reformed criminal, since all schemes for improvement and change within the penal prisons were found to be comparatively hopeless.

It is to the credit of the Irish Government that Captain Crofton's suggestions were at once put in operation. We have had now, for four years, establishments intermediate between the prison life and freedom, where the criminal is taught self-dependence and self-control. During these four years more than 2,000 persons have been subjected to the influence of "individualisation." Several hundred old offenders have been employed in a state bordering upon freedom, in isolated stations, such as Spike Island and Lusk, without guards, and with only four or five officers to retain them. The men, occasionally trusted with small sums of money, or sent to a distance to execute commissions, have never deceived their officers. Employers who have taken convicts for three years, service continue to apply for others to fill their places when that period has expired. In this city above 100 convicts are daily employed on tickets of leave. They are visited once every fortnight, their demeanour is watched and carefully registered. As a general rule, their conduct has been unexceptionable, and far beyond anything which could be expected from men brought up in thievery and educated in crime.

We published on Wednesday the "Fifth annual Report" of the directors of Convict prisons in Ireland, and we have reason to congratulate the country upon the results of Captain Crofton's system. An unreformed convict let loose upon the world when his term of sentence expires, is not only certain to return to prison again upon a fresh break out, but by his example and influence to bring others within its walls. Now under the Reformatory system during the last four years, 3,783 convicts have been discharged, yet very few of these have returned to the government prisons. In January 1855, prior to the introduction of Captain Crofton's system, the number of prisoners was 3,932, while in March of this year the number was less than half, or 1806; not only then have our discharged convicts not aided in the increase of crime, but their example has tended to suppress it. It is known that very many of the most stubborn convicts have been induced to take advantage of the improved state of the country, and to become farm labourers in places where their services were greatly needed.

Poverty and suffering are the parents of crime; the impulses of hunger are stronger than the restraints of law. As our country, step by step, improves in agricultural and commercial progress, as men become more charitable and feeling towards each other, the motives for crime will decrease both in number and power. Ireland is no longer annually flooded with a tide of criminals exasperated by the harsh treatment of a prison; but they have erred are kindly but firmly led upon the right path, and at last sent out "clothed and in their right mind." What with the rapid progress Ireland is making in wealth and independence, with her system of Prison discipline for the old, and Reformatories for the young, we will soon have not only empty poor-houses, but empty prisons. At all events we have learned two lessons in social economy: we know that convict labour can be made to be self-supporting, and that we can after all do something better with our criminals than hang them.

WE have heard more than enough for the last fifteen months of the consequences of government by a minority, but whether the substitution of a heterogeneous mass of many minorities is calculated to produce happier results remains still to be shown. The experiment is not likely to prove eminently successful, if we are to judge from the feeling that pervades the different sections of the happy family. The object sought for has been attained; a victory has been followed by immediate and material advantages, but the Pæan of victory is hushed, and discord, disaffection, and gloomy forebodings supply its place. Lord Palmerston is indeed Prime Minister of England, but he has lost the confidence of his own adherents. In his efforts to conciliate incompatible interests he has but gained for himself the hostility of many, and the mistrust of all. No one is satisfied or appeased. The Manchester party is furious, and its organ, the *Morning Star*, angrily demands satisfaction for the omission of Mr. Bright from the list of Ministers, or the recall of Lord Derby to power.

But the disaffection of this formidable section is not the only feature in the case. There are unmistakeable symptoms of discord in quarters even more influential. It is notorious that Lord Campbell is not the Lord Chancellor of Lord Palmerston's choice, and, that eminent and distinguished as he undoubtedly is, neither the Legal Profession, the country at large, nor the great bulk of the Liberal party, desired the elevation of the octogenarian Chief-Justice to the woolsack, nor do they recognize him there as the right man in the right place. Nor can we suppose that in this country the profession or the public view with universal satisfaction the postponement of the just claims, already too long delayed, of Mr. Brewster to the Chancellorship of Ireland, or that the Peelite party, of which he is a consistent and distinguished supporter, will be conciliated or gratified by the failure of their efforts to secure his promotion. We do not charge this use or rather perhaps abuse of patronage to Lord Palmerston's account—in these instances, as in the case of the Foreign Secretaryship, he may have had to yield to a pressure that he could not resist, and to forego his own predilections, and trifle with the interests of the the public, in order to satisfy the arrogant pretensions of Lord John Russell. In his restless rival Lord Palmerston will meet his most formidable difficulty; for, as has been well remarked by the *Saturday Review*, "Every combination in which Lord John "Russell is not distinctly chief and Lord Palmerston "distinctly subaltern, involves some sacrifice of ambition on the part of the former, and even though "he should bring himself to submit to it at first, it "is morally certain that he will repudiate it in the "end."

That a Cabinet which on the very threshold of office gives such significant proofs of internal dissensions, can long retain the confidence of the nation is impossible. The tone of their own journals proves that confidence is already shaken, and even the *Times*, though the bitter opponent of Lord Derby's administration, does not speak hopefully of its success, nor address words more encouraging than the ominous warning that "It will be in vain for the "new Cabinet to trust to its eloquence or its abilities, "if it does not secure for the execution of its designs, "the first and most influential point, the maintenance "of internal unity.

For ourselves, we do not view the present aspect of affairs with alarm, and scarcely with regret. Before long it must become manifest that internal unity cannot be maintained amongst such discordant elements as comprise the present coalition. When Lord Palmerston shall have been taught that lesson it will be well for him if he learn another, namely, that there is a considerable Conservative element in a portion of his own Cabinet, and a compact and powerful Conservative party on the opposition benches; and if he desires power, let him endeavour to form a coalition not with the foes but the friends of the constitution. The attempt we will venture to predict would not prove unsuccessful. Let Lord Palmerston effect such a patriotic union, and he will then, and not till then, be instrumental in forming a Government, in which no compromise of principle will be necessary, and which in this critical juncture will be in a position to command the respect of foreign nations, and to secure the blessings of peace to our own.

The *Times*, on the Ministerial Changes, says:—

The great State lottery has been drawn, and prizes and blanks have been awarded with all that uncertainty which is wont to wait upon the favors and the slights of Fortune. Some are happy beyond their hopes, others miserable beyond expression, while others know not whether to rejoice or grieve—to rejoice that they have escaped shipwreck, or grieve that they have escaped so narrowly and that their hold upon *terra firma* is still so slight and precarious. Of the shipwrecked mariners little need be said. They are very numerous, and what we said of the Cabinet offices is equally true of the subordinate ones. There has, to a common apprehension, been more change than the necessity of the case seems to have required. Of the Under-Secretaries of State only Mr. Chichester Fortescue retains the situation which he held under Lord Palmerston's Government. The three Lords of the Treasury are changed; the Vice-Presidents of Trade and the Board of Education, the two Secretaries of the Treasury, the Judge-Advocate.—all are new to their respective offices. It seems as if it was determined to obliterate past traditions, and to found a new era by the extinction of almost everything that belonged to the old. No doubt, there is much to be said for this proceeding. In the present dislocated state of parties, coupled with the longevity of our statesmen, there is very little promotion, at least on the liberal side of the house. A Minister goes on as long as he can, and is at last beaten and ejected from office. Should he be fortunate enough to return, his first care, not unnaturally is to strengthen himself out of the ranks of his opponents, and this draws after it the necessary result that, since his subordinate officials cannot be promoted, they must be left out, in order to make room for the friends and adherents of his new colleagues. Thus it happens that a number of persons who had served the public meritoriously in different departments find themselves turned adrift, and that a party triumph is to them a source of bitter and unmerited mortification. The fall of Lord Palmerston's government did not lie with those members who were not in the Cabinet, and we miss with regret the names of several gentlemen who must, we are convinced, have been most unwillingly sacrificed to the imperious exigencies of a new and mixed government. Should this periodical cashiering become, as it bids fair to do, an established practice, it will tend materially to diminish the desire for public employment, for men will think twice before they commit themselves by the acceptance of a minor office to the discredit which must arise from a subsequent expulsion, and future aspirants to the higher situations of government will begin to see that the road to preferment lies rather in vigorous opposition than in faithful and unobtrusive official service. Should this once come to be thoroughly recognized, a heavy blow will have been struck at the system of party government, and an additional obstacle will have been opposed to the success of solid and useful ability. Of the four new members of the Cabinet two, Mr. Cobden and Lord Elgin, have never been in office before. One, Mr. Milner Gibson, only held it for a few months 13 years ago, and the other, Mr. Cardwell, had alone gone through official training in subordinate situations. The obvious tendency of this system is, while it has a superficial show of liberality, and admits a large number of persons to a taste of the sweets of office, to create a large class of persons corresponding to our "Yellow Admirals,"—men who are denied advancement because they are purposely deprived of the opportunity of earning and deserving it, and this obviously tends to restrict the number of persons out of whom the higher political officers must be chosen, and thus to perpetuate that very evil against which so many complaints have justly been made—the domination of cliques and coteries. There is another practical evil arising from this system of unnecessary change, and that is, that the rejected official is more certain to be the enemy than the successful candidate is to be the friend of the Government. A man acquiesces more readily in the absence of that which he has never enjoyed than in the loss of what he has once possessed, and there is therefore a waste of popularity involved in the transaction. This is no insignificant consideration with numbers so evenly balanced as they are at the present moment, and in this respect the government of Lord Derby offers a useful lesson to its successors. On his return to office in 1858 he had the same Chancellor of the Exchequer, the same Home Secretary, President of the Board of Trade, Foreign Secretary, Commissioner of Works, and Under-Secretary for India as before, and, perhaps, the stable organisation of his party under such violent changes of opinion and so many heavy disasters is not a little attributable to the steady good faith with which he has treated his adherents.

The Government starts on its arduous career under the influence of every motive which should enforce good discipline. It comprises in it a very large amount of ability, and is bound to do something worthy of its reputation. It is not only a corps d'élite, but it has no reserve behind it. The Liberal party have set their all on this cast, and if they lose it the fact is clearly established that no amount of concession to the extreme members of their party can enable them to make head against the Tories whose only superiority consists in this very matter of discipline. Within the precincts of the Government the most perfect unanimity is necessary; without them not a vote must be lost, if the narrow majority by which they ascended to power is to be retained. They have before them two subjects on which it is especially difficult to come to any agreement—Foreign Policy and Reform. Yet on these they must agree, under pain of immediate destruction. They have to propose to the House new taxes, and they must propose such taxes as will not lose them any support from their own side, or, if they do, will conciliate a corresponding support from their opponents. Now, the imposition of a new tax is a measure by which it is very easy to lose, almost impossible to gain, support. The construction of the government is a sufficient guarantee that in domestic politics its course will be moderate, and even Conservative; yet, to carry out this course they must rely on the support of Mr. Bright and his friends. The presence of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Gibson may, perhaps, give the liberals confidence, but how will it affect that portion of the Conservatives whose support is almost absolutely necessary? All this might have been very different had there been no Dissolution, and there could have been no Dissolution if the battle of parties had taken place on the Budget instead of on the Resolution of Lord John Russell; but the great opportunity has passed away, and, though every effort has now been made to compensate by unanimity for diminished numbers, it remains to be seen whether that good resolution has not come too late. Still, with so much ability, with so many good reasons to enforce agreement within and conciliate confidence without, the new government may extort, by the sheer force of its eloquence and its talent, a degree of support far larger than numerical calculations would warrant us in anticipating. The confidence of Charles II. that no one would kill him in order to make his brother King may also not unreasonably be felt by men who combine an amount of experience and ability to which those who would be their successors can make no pretension. The public has not for some years been called upon to feel much admiration for the ability of its rulers. The sensation will be new and pleasureable, and may, very likely, give the Ministry more weight and more support than a mere reference to division lists and election returns would show them to possess.

The *Times* on the New Peerages:

The present Ministers have not yet appealed to their constituencies, they have exercised no act of government, they have scarcely had time to enter the offices of their several departments, and yet they have elevated two gentlemen to the Peerage—Sir Benjamin Hall and Mr. Vernon Smith. It is, of course, most desirable that when a politician has established an inconvenient claim to office there should exist some honour which he may be induced to accept instead of the coveted post; nor can we doubt that in the cases of Sir Benjamin Hall and Mr. Vernon Smith the usefulness of the institution has been properly tested. But it remains to be seen how long the Peerage can be made to render such services without losing its efficiency as a part of the Constitution. It must be confessed that of late the privilege of creating Peers has been sufficiently asserted. In the memory of living men the House of Lords consisted of little more than 250 members, even counting the 28 representatives of the Irishs Peerage; now the number is about 460, and there is every reason to believe that in a few it will have reache 500. In fact, since the advent to power of the second Pitt the British Peerage has changed its character. Pitt's policy placed the greater part of the Tory gentry in the Upper House, and Pitt's successors kept possession of power for the first 30 years of this century. The consequence was that the rural balance of power was disordered, and in every county there were old, wealthy, and powerful Whig families in the ranks of the commonalty, while much inferior houses enjoyed the honours of the Peerage. That Earl Grey and Lord Melbourne should have advised King William and her present Majesty to remedy these inequalities was only natural, nor can we blame them, although from 1830 to 1841 an immense increase was made in the number of the Lords, an increase loudly protested against by the Tories of that day. And now we have two new Peerages, while other ambitious Whigs, will, no doubt, make their way to that empyrean of earthly greatness—the Upper House. To this must be added the constant increase by the establishment of claims to dormant titles, the calling out of abeyance of baronies by writ, and the sundering of these old dignities from the higher ones with which they were held. Thus within the last year the two Scotch Peerages of Newburgh and Herries have been successfully claimed; a nephew of the late Duke of Leeds has succeeded to his barony of Conyers, no doubt other events of the same kind have taken place. The extinctions of Peerages by failure of heirs by no means counteracts this constant increase, and it is for the Lords, who have shown themselves so indignant at the very moderate and reasonable proposal of creating one or two lawyers Peers for life, to consider how far the indefinite extension of their numbers is consistent with their dignity and usefulness. To us it seems that a change in the constitution of the upper house must sooner or later be the result of this extravagant scattering of honours.

The *Daily News* on the recent fatal accidents at Oxford:—

Our young men are sufficiently eager at this moment about rifle practice. They have much to say (which is quite true) of the benefit of that exercise of limb and sense; and yet not one in ten of them probably ever saw the duty or expediency of learning to swim. They are ambitious to be at ease in the presence of an enemy; but they take no pains to be at home in the water. One of them, at the universities alone, goes down into the weeds every few months, and the hearts of hundreds of parents sink within them at the perils of Oxford and Cambridge boating. Parties of the young men go to the Scotch, or English, or Irish lakes, to read during the vacation. One or two at a time get into skiffs, as dangerous as those complained of at Oxford, and off they go, careless of all warning about the local dangers, and bathe in wrong places, or capsise, their boat. Every year there are deaths by drowning at the frequented lakes; and the victims are usually young men, lost (almost always near the shore) for want of being able to swim.

When is there to be an end of this? As a stimulus to make the art of swimming a part of education, let two facts be taken to heart. Fifty years or more ago, at an eminent Dissenter's school—one of the largest in England—a boy was drowned in bathing. An usher was with the party, and how it happened no one could well say. The boy was missed, and was lying under very shallow water. From that day forward bathing was forbidden at that school, instead of a swimming master being provided. A generation of denominational gentlemen grew up conspicuously inapt at the use of their limbs—and some of them more timid in consequence than Englishmen like to be, or to be thought. The manifestation of this helplessness need not be described. On the other hand, we learn by a recent letter to the *Times*, from an Oxford man, that the Bishop of New Zealand, well known as a fine pattern of "muscular Christianity," introduced at Eton a system of "passing" a swimming examination, in preparation for being allowed to go out in boats; since which date no fatal boat accident has occurred at Eton, though boats are capsised there more frequently than at the universities.

Will not the authorities at Oxford and Cambridge, and educators everywhere, take the hint? The Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, Dr. Acland, has done much for the saving of human life by sending out into the world a long series of professional men and landed proprietors instructed in sanitary science, and aware of the duties it imposes. Hamlets, villages, towns, will be freed from preventible causes of death by the pupils he has sent forth, in long succession, to their estates, their parish cures, or their professional walk of life. Will not he and they join in an effort to abolish this other preventible cause of untimely death? In another generation such an unnecessary death as that of the young Exeter College student, on the 13th instant, ought to be as improbable as murder on the High Street.

The *Morning Post* upon Lord Palmerston's rejection of Mr. Bright:—

As an evidence of Lord Palmerston's personal fairness to Mr. Bright, it is stated that he has "offered explanations," and in the next sentence it is insisted upon that "Mr. Bright's last speech led to the inference that he neither sought nor would accept office." The statement destroys the deductions. Lord Palmerston was present at Willis's Rooms when Mr. Bright effectively guarded himself from a declaration which would be only too welcome to Lord Palmerston and his friends. We have no reason to believe that Mr. Bright would have accepted office had it been offered to him, but we have abundant reason to believe that it would have been offered had there been any certainty of its refusal. If he had publicly and unequivocally declared his determination on the subject, "explanations" would have been unnecessary, and would certainly not have been tendered. Nor is it possible that "explanations" consistent with those made public through our contemporary could have been offered without producing an effect the reverse of conciliatory. Even Lord Palmerston's good-humoured effrontery would scarcely have been equal to the task of informing Mr. Bright that he had not been asked to join the government because his temper was impracticable and his doctrines anti-social at the same time evincing "the strongest desire to gain his general support."

It is not because we admire and esteem Mr. Bright above his fellows that we have raised this question. It is not all as a question between the new Premier and a prominent politician we would have it discussed. It is in the interest of the great Liberal party and of the great Reform cause, that we again demand why an eminent Liberal, and the foremost Reformer, has not been invited to become one of the advisers of a QUEEN who recommends the amendment of the representation and promises the maintenance of peace. We contend that the omission is of the highest political significance, and must exert a most detrimental influence upon the Liberal party, unless it can be satisfactorily explained. The tender to Mr. Bright of an office becoming his acceptance would have been a proof of thorough reconciliation among the sections—a guarantee of genuine earnestness in the Ministry. That he, of all men, has been passed over, is an index of insincerity an omen of failure. And as if to make the indication more unmistakable, the portent more dark, to Mr. Cobden and Mr. Milner Gibson are assigned offices, one of which is not properly within the Cabinet at all—the lower places at the table, while the three dukes and the three baronets figure at the top and centre. If any two men in the English Parliament could impart saving health to a ministry that has rottenness in its bones, those two men are Richard Cobden and Milner Gibson. But they are to be rather attached to the ministry than be incorporated with it—their energies occupied with departments in which they can represent no principle, and carry out no policy of general significance. To such a government the liberal party can be expected to lend only the same sort of support it has given to its predecessor—a support impartially just but little hopeful; and the public out of doors will do well to exert upon it a pressure like that which compelled even a Tory ministry to acknowledge the necessity for Reform.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princes Arthur and Leopold, and the Princesses Alice, Helena, Louisa, and Beatrice, left Windsor Castle at ten minutes before one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, travelled by a special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and proceeded in her Majesty's carriages to Buckingham Palace, where they arrived at ten minutes to ten o'clock.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highness the Prince Consort went to Frogmore in the forenoon, and visited Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz visited the Queen on Tuesday afternoon.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Princess Alice and Helena, honoured the performance at the Haymarket Theatre in the evening with their presence. The Royal suite consisted of the Duchess of Athol Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, Lord Colville, and Capt. the Hon. D. de Ros.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians was expected to arrive at Dover on Tuesday night, *en route* for London, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland arrived at Northumberland House yesterday, from Alnwick Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort entertained a distinguished circle at dinner on Monday, at their mansion in Belgrave-square.

Lord and Lady J. Russell and family arrived in Chesham-place on Monday, from Pembroke-lodge, Richmond Park, for the season.

Mr. Hatchell, late Member for Wexford County, is appointed Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant (the Earl of Carlisle) and Mr. Everard and Mr. Creyke, Assistant Secretaries.

The presentation plate, so graciously given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, was manufactured by Waterhouse & Co., and reflects much credit on their house.

Lord Fermoy is a Candidate for Marylebone. Lord Bury has accepted the office of Comptroller of the Household. Mr. James Wild will, it is said, succeed Sir W. Erle in the Common Pleas.

FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE.—By the kind permission of Colonel Mauleverer, the Band of the 30th Regiment will perform in Fitzwilliam-square, on this day (Thursday) weather permitting.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL.—Departures—Dr. Kerrigan and lady, and the Misses Kerrigan, for Belfast: Rev. Mr. and Miss Ffolliott, for Cork; Mr. and Mrs. Leigh, for England.

The Church.

The Triennial Visitation of the diocese of Ossroy, by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, was held in the Cathedral of St. Canice on Saturday last. The Lord Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin also held his annual visitation of the diocese on the same occasion.

There was a large attendance of the clergy of the diocese, and after morning service the Archbishop delivered a charge to the assembled clergy. The subject principally dwelt on in the charge was ministerial visiting of parishioners.

The usual ecclesiastical business having been transacted by the Archbishop and the Diocesan, the clergy, in the afternoon, were hospitably entertained at the Club House by the Bishop.

The Lord Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin will hold an Ordination on Sunday next, in the Cathedral of St. Canice, Kilkenny.

ORDINATIONS.—By the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, at Brimscombe Church:—

PRIESTS.—M. J. Bickerstaff, Trinity, Dublin; J. H. D. Cochrane, Trinity, Dublin; F. Foster, Trinity, Dublin; S. Hopkins, Trinity, Dublin.

By the Bishop of Chichester, at Chichester Cathedral:—

DEACON.—J. M. Critchley, Trinity Dublin.

PRIEST.—P. A. Fothergill, Trinity, Dublin.

By the Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln Cathedral.

PRIEST.—B. Cochrane, Trinity, Dublin.

By the Bishop of Lichfield at Lichfield Cathedral.

DEACON.—J. C. Macdona, Trinity, Dublin.

By the Bishop of Lincoln at Lincoln Cathedral.

PRIEST.—B. Cochrane, Trinity, Dublin.

By the Bishop of Chester at Chester Cathedral.

DEACONS.—John Hamilton Ballard, B.A., T.C.D.; John Wareing Bardsley, B.A., T.C.D.

VICARAGE OF LEEDS.—Dr. Hook will preach his farewell sermon on the evening of the 29th. The vacancies in the board of trustees will be filled up early in July, after which arrangements will be made for the election of Dr. Hook's successor. At present there are twenty-three candidates.—*Leeds Mercury.*

The *Lien*, a Protestant journal in France, states that Messrs Lequeaux, Sakler, Muntz, Schwalb, and Orr, ministers of the Reformed Church, have been appointed the Minister of War chaplains in the army of Italy.

The Army.

The 3rd Light Dragoons have arrived in Portobello Barracks, and replaced the Scots Greys ordered to Newbridge.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, as General Commanding-in-Chief, paid a visit to Shoeburyness on Monday, to personally inspect the progress in the artillery practice in the new guns.

Colonel Richard Taylor, C.B., 79th Regiment, arrived in town yesterday from Bombay, after an honourable professional career with his gallant Regiment during the military operations against the rebels in Central India. The gallant colonel proceeded to India shortly after the outbreak of the mutiny of the Bengal native troops.

Major-General Gascoigne, in command of the Northern Division of Ireland, has taken up his quarters at the Curragh. The camp will consist of between 9,000 and 10,000 men. Major-General Gough, C.B., will command the 1st Brigade, Major-Gen. Shirley, C.B., the 3rd Brigade; and Major-Gen. Parlby the Cavalry Brigade stationed there.

Major-Gen. Cuninghame, C.B., will command the 2d Brigade (in Dublin), which will consist of all the troops stationed in that city, and he will at a later period relieve one of the Major-Generals at the Curragh.

The military Council of Education concluded the six days' examination of candidates for direct commissions yesterday at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea. There were nearly 150 candidates examined. Major-General Cameron, Major-General Portlock, Lieutenant Colonel J. E. Addison, and Colonel T. Elwyn, R.A., were the examiners.

WOOLWICH, 22D.—The examination for candidates for admission into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, will commence on Friday next, and will occupy the members of the Council of Military Education six days. The examination of candidates for admission into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich is appointed to commence on Tuesday, the 5th prox., at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

Captain Labalmondiere, Assistant-Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, attended at Woolwich this day and conducted the half-yearly examination of the division of the force on guard duty at the royal arsenal and dockyard, and also the accounts and other documents.

The mammoth mortars invented by Mr. Mallett, one of which was last year submitted to a number of unsuccessful trials in Woolwich-marsh, are at length ordered to be removed and placed in conspicuous positions in the centre of Woolwich Arsenal. The Smaller of the two, weighing about 50 tons, was yesterday mounted in its bed, and erected on an open site midway between the platform of the landing pier and the Royal Military Store Department. The second is to be raised in a position near the proof department, each mortar to be surrounded by a framework of four of the huge shells, 36 inches in diameter, intended by the projector to be fired by the monster invention.

Major-General H. Eyre, commandant of the Chathan garrison, assembled the entire garrison on the lines yesterday, 22nd, afternoon, for the purpose of inspecting them and putting them through the evolutions of a brigade field-day, the general being anxious to have the young officers and troops perfected in their new drill previously to the approaching visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge to review the troops who are under orders to embark for India. Those brigade field days are to take place three times in each week.

It is not often that a single steamer is freighted with so many Indian officers of note as the Madras, which arrived on the 10th at Suez from Bombay. The officers are:—Major Gen. H. J. Roberts, C.B.; Colonel W. Long, Colonel J. Le Grand Jacob, C.B.; Colonel C. Blood; (Bt.) Lieut-Colonel H. B. Edwardes, C.B.

The Militia.

The Elthorne Militia will arrive in this garrison to-morrow, (Friday) and will occupy the quarters vacated by the 55th Regiment, at Richmond Barracks.

The Ross, Caithness, Sutherland, and Cromarty Rifles (402 strong), commanded by Lieut.-Col. Ross, assembled at Dingwall, on the 16th inst., were clothed, armed, and marched to Fort George, a distance of 19 miles (including ferry), on the same day. Several of the volunteers marched a distance of 40 miles the day previous to the assembly, in order to be present at the muster.

As barrack accommodation cannot be afforded to the Royal Sussex Artillery at Eastbourne, during their training, the regiment is ordered to assemble at the depot at Lewes on the 1st of July.

Her Majesty's iron troopship Simoon, Commander Cooke, arrived at Falmouth on Sunday, with the head-quarters of the Fifeshire Artillery Militia, under Lieut.-Col. Wynne, from Plymouth, for garrison duty at Pendennis. On landing them the Simoon returned up Channel the same afternoon.

1ST DEVON.—This regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Davie, and reported to be in a highly efficient condition, has received orders to assemble at Exeter on Tuesday, the 5th of July.

On Monday two companies of the Royal Elthorne Regiment, comprising 133 men, joined head-quarters at Kilkenny from Duncannon Fort, under command of Captain Mordaunt, with Captain Woodall and Lieutenant Short.

The same day two companies left Kilkenny to proceed to Duncannon Fort for rifle instruction, under the command of Captain Hunter, with Captain Freeman and Ensign Weld.

Ensign Horrex has been removed to Duncannon Fort.

Lieutenant Hitchcock has left Kilkenny for Plymouth, with forty volunteers from the Royal Elthorne Regiment, whom he has procured for the Royal Marines.

COMMISSIONS SIGNED BY LORDS-LIEUTENANT.

County of Gloucester—*N. M. Baillie*, Esq., to be deputy Lieutenant.

90th, or Stirlingshire, &c., Highland Borderers Light Infantry Regiment of Militia—Lieut. J. Henderson to be Capt., vice Robert Stuart M'Gregor, resigned.

7th Regiment of Lancashire Militia—Lieut. J. Hamilton to be Capt., vice G. D. Bland, resigned; Ensign G. E. Gorton to be Lieut., vice J. Hamilton, promoted.

6th Regiment of Royal Lancashire Militia—J. C. Swanton, Gent., to be Lieutenant.

Royal North Lincoln Militia—C. F. Sharpe, Gent., to be Ensign.

1st or Western Regiment of Norfolk Militia—G. Hill, Gent; to be Lieutenant.

Western Regiment of Suffolk Militia—Lord A. H. C. Hervey to be Lieutenant.

The Navy.

Mr. R. Laws, one of the members of the committee for inquiring into the economy and management of her Majesty's dockyards, has resumed his duties at Chatham dockyard as storekeeper of that establishment.

The line-of-battle-ship Rodney, 90, and the sailing frigate, Severn, 50, in dock at Chatham being converted into screw steamers, have each upwards of 200 shipwrights employed on board, in order that they may be completed with all despatch.

When the Urgent screw steam troopship, now just returned to Portsmouth and docked for repairs, was at Gibraltar, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales went on board and requested to see the quarter-boats lowered at a moment's notice by Clifford's new system, as fitted in all troop ships. This was instantly done, and Capt. Hire had the honour of proving to his Royal Highness that a boy of 15 years of age had (single handed) perfect control over the lowering. He had in the Prince's presence lowered the boat half way down, then stopped it, then lowered away again and cast it off. When in the Bay of Biscay, the ship going 11 knots, a mat was thrown overboard, representing a man, and a boat was lowered and the mat picked up in 1 minute and 40 seconds. His Royal Highness was much pleased with the simplicity and efficiency of the system as practically demonstrated to him by Captain Hire.

The new steam frigate Ariadne was, on Monday, towed down to Woolwich from the Victoria Docks, to be fitted with her machinery of 800-horse power, to be supplied by Messrs. Mandslay and Sons, after which she will be removed to dock at Chatham.

The steam transport, Oscar, Mr. T. H. Trupp commander, yesterday sailed from Woolwich, having embarked war stores. The Samian Gem has commenced receiving war stores from Woolwich; also the Prospero and the Disraeli.

Sixty seamen and marines were draughted on Saturday from the Wellington to the Topaze, 51, both in Plymouth.

The screw steam corvette Cadmus, 21, Capt. H. S. Hillyar, went outside Plymouth Sound on Monday to try her engines. Mr. Ward, assistant engineer, was on board to report on the state of her ventilation.

The screw steam-sloop Falcon, 17, Commander Fitzroy, left Plymouth under steam on Monday, for the coast of Africa.

The gunboat Snap, Lieut. W. F. Johnston, was placed in dock at Devonport on Monday, to make good defects; her boilers are out of repair.

The steam-sloop Virago, 6, Commander Dunn, from Pembroke and Falmouth, arrived at Plymouth on Monday with 87 men—viz., 20 for the Aboukir, and 67 for the Impregnable. The Virago requires some repairs.

The naval transport Diligence, J. Crook, master, left Plymouth on Monday, with stores.

The screw steam frigate Termagant, 25, rejoined the fleet at Portland on Sunday evening, after a cruise in the Channel.

The Melpomene, 51, screw steam frigate, Capt. Ewart, arrived in the Mersey yesterday, from Spithead, for the purpose of entering seamen for the Royal Navy.

The following gentlemen were yesterday promoted to be Masters:—John D. Switzer, William T. Clifton, Henry C. Sedmond, John Molloy, Adolphus E. Parks, John D. Rogers Richard C. Drew, Effingham J. Kellow, John R. Ryan, Henry R. Harris, Andrew J. Armstrong, Daniel Pender, Edward L. B. Williams, and James H. Lawrence.

The following appointments were made yesterday at the Admiralty:—Lieut. R. H. Harrington to the Agamemnon; Lieut. R. H. Roe to the Donegal; Lieut. W. O. Butler, to the Flying Fish; Lieut. J. Burgess and Lieut. the Hon. H. D. Lascelles to the Topaze; Lieut. J. B. Michael to the Victory; Francis T. Jameson master to the Dauntless; and W. F. Greet additional master to the Wellington.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.
WAR OFFICE, June 18.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confirm the grant of decoration of the Victoria Cross to the undermentioned officer of her Majesty's army, which decoration has been provisionally conferred upon him by the Commander-in-Chief in India, in accordance with the rules laid down in her Majesty's warrant instituting the same, for an act of bravery performed by him in that country, when serving under his personal command, as recorded against his name, viz.:—

42d Regiment—Lieutenant Francis Edward Henry Farquharson; date of act of bravery, March 9th, 1858.—For conspicuous bravery, when engaged before Lucknow, on the 9th of March, 1858, in having led a portion of his company, stormed a bastion mounting two guns, and spiked the guns, by which the advanced position, held during the night of the 9th of March, were rendered secure from the fire of artillery. Lieutenant Farquharson was severely wounded, while holding an advanced position, on the morning of the 10th of March.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and privates of her Majesty's army and Indian Military Forces, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names.

42nd Regiment—Private Walter Cook and Private Duncan Millar; date of acts of bravery, Jan. 15, 1859. In the action at Maylah Ghout on the 15th Jan., 1859, Brigadier General Walpole reports that the conduct of Privates Cook and Millar deserves to be particularly pointed out. At the time the fight was the severest, and the few men of the 42nd Regiment were skirmishing so close to the enemy (who were in great numbers), that some of the men were wounded by sword cuts, and the only officer with the 42d was carried to the rear, severely wounded, and the colour-sergeant was killed, these soldiers went to the front, took a prominent part in directing the company, and displayed a courage, coolness, and discipline, which was the admiration of all who witnessed it.

13th Bengal Native Infantry—Lieutenant William George Cubitt; date of act of bravery, June 30, 1857.—For having on the retreat from Chinhut, on the 30th of June, 1857, saved the lives of three men of the 32d Regiment, at the risk of his own.

26th Bengal Native Infantry—Lieutenant Hanson Chambers Taylor Jarrett; date of act of bravery, October 14, 1858.—For an act of daring bravery at the village of Baroun, on the 14th of October, 1858, on an occasion when about 70 Sepoys were defending themselves in a brick building, the only approach to which was a very narrow street, in having called upon the men of his regiment to follow him, when, backed by only some four men, he made a dash at the narrow entrance, where, though a shower of balls was poured upon him, he pushed his way up to the walls of the house, and beating up the bayonets of the rebels with his sword, endeavoured to get in.

1st Bengal Fusiliers.—Private John M'Govern; date of act of bravery, June 23, 1857.—For gallant conduct during the operations before Delhi, but more especially on the 23d of June, 1857, when he carried into camp a wounded comrade under a very heavy fire from the enemy's battery, at the risk of his own life.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

The half-yearly examination and distribution of prizes awarded by the government to the gentlemen cadets took place yesterday at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, in the presence of numerous officers of various branches of the service, and the professors and masters of the military and scientific divisions of study connected with the practical and theoretical classes of the institution. At twelve o'clock the whole of the cadets assembled on the spacious parade ground in front of the building, and went through a series of evolutions with the light battery of guns belonging to the corps. The manual and drill exercises were well performed, and elicited approbation. The cadets having proceeded to the painted hall of the institution, an address was delivered by the governor explaratory of the result of the examination of the gentlemen cadets who would be recommended to her Majesty to receive immediate commissions. There were 24 gentlemen cadets for commissions either in the corps of Royal Engineers or Royal Artillery, as their services might be required. The successful names were those of Messrs. Haig, Cautley, Howard, Featherstonhaugh, Lloyd, Salterthwaite, Crostwaite, MacPherson, Evans, Bailey, Molesworth, Perceval, Lewis, Murray, Douglas, Walron, Tatham, Wilmer, Whalley, Little, Grant, Mackey, Allen, and Tyler. Colonel Wilford referred to the high state of qualification which prevailed at the institution, and observed that the utmost diligence and zeal was required on the part of the students before they could become fitted to assume the important position of officers in her Majesty's service. After some further observations, Colonel Wilford said it was then his pleasing duty to award various prizes. The first prize of "the Regulation Award" he had to present to Mr. Howard, whose zealous attention to his duties and irreproachable conduct merited every praise. The following prizes were then distributed by Colonel Wilford:—For practical artillery, Mr. Haig, a double telescope. For surveying and field works and philosophy, Mr. Cautley, two prizes. For chemistry, a scientific apparatus, Mr. Featherstonhaugh. For Geology, Mr. Molesworth. First mathematics, a microscope, Mr. Harvey. Second mathematics, an aneroid barometer, Mr. O'Connor. First fortification, a double telescope, Mr. Hepper. Second fortification, a prismatic compass, Mr. Hand. Descriptive geometry, a pocket compass, &c., Mr. Orange. French, Mr. Barclay. German, Mr. Graves. Plan drawing, Mr. Ferrier. First landscape drawing, Mr. Farquhar. Second landscape drawing, Mr. Sale.

The gentlemen cadets then retired, and the proceedings terminated.

From the LONDON GAZETTE of Tuesday, June 21.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, JUNE 21.

Notice is hereby given, that the Levee announced to be held by her Majesty, at St. James's Palace, upon Friday, the 24th inst., is postponed until the following day, Saturday, the 25th instant.

At the Court at Windsor, the 18th day of June, present the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council, her Majesty, upon a representation of the Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, was this day pleased to appoint the Rev. Nevill Gream, M.A., curate of Tetbury, in the county of Glocester, to be one of her Majesty's Assistant-Inspectors of Schools.

BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH, JUNE 18.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Edward Granville, Earl of St. Germans, G.C.B., to be Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, in the room of the Most Hon. Brownlow, Marquis of Exeter, K.G., resigned.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 21.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of General Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., General the Earl of Cathcart, K.C.B., General Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B., and General Sir Robert William Gardiner, K.C.B., to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath; and of General Henry Wyndham and Lieut.-General John Aitchison, to be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Hon. Order.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 18.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Francis Shey, to be Surgeon in the Artillery Company of London, for the term of five years from the date hereof.

June 17.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Archibald William, Earl of Eglintoun, in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, K.T., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Winton.

RIFLED ORDNANCE.

An account has been sent to us by Mr. Bashley Britten of a plan of converting smooth-bored cannon into rifled ordnance the advantage of which, and the results of experiments proving their efficiency, are thus stated:—

"The plan can be applied at once to the iron and brass guns now in her Majesty's service. To rifle the present guns is a very simple operation, which may be performed with portable machinery worked by hand labour, either on board ship or elsewhere.

"When so altered the guns will be capable of discharging projectiles more than half as heavy again as the present solid shot for the same guns, and of a far more destructive character.

"The new projectiles for the altered guns will not only have greater force and penetration, but the will have an effective range exceeding by 1,000 yards, and at high elevations even by 2,000 yards, that of the present solid shot.

"The altered guns will command greater accuracy up to 4,000 yards than the present guns have at 2,000 yards' range.

"The new projectiles, besides having the advantage of great weight, length of range, and accuracy, than the service solid shot, are explosive shells. These shells will hold three times as much powder as the service shells for the same guns, and they can be fired so as to explode at any distance or only at the moment of striking.

"Shrapnel shells on the same principle will hold more than three times as many bullets as the common Shrapnel for the same guns, and have a longer sustained velocity.

"The present guns when rifled on Mr. Britten's plan, can still be used as effectively for round or case shot.

"Mr. Britten's projectiles can be made for so little cost beyond that of the common shells, that the saving of powder effected in the requisite charge for the gun would be an equivalent.

"By strengthening the present service guns in a manner which has been tried and proved effectual, the above advantages may be further increased, and results obtained equal to, if not surpassing, anything yet accomplished with the recently adopted breech-loading rifled cannon, which are of the most elaborate and expensive construction.

"Extract from the official report of experiments, made at Shoeburyness, 23rd March, 1859.

"'No difficulty occured in loading. I am of opinion that the whole of these projectiles proceeded point foremost during flight. All shells appear to have expanded, and show the grooving well. None of the lead have stripped from the shells.

(Signed) "'J. W. Mitchell.
Col. R. A. and Supt."

LAST NIGHT'S TELEGRAMS

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

RUMOURED ENGAGEMENT.

It was reported in Paris that the Empress had received news of an important engagement yesterday morning near Montechiaro, that the Austrians had been driven back, and that the main body of the French army had advanced considerably. Continental statements however, respecting the war, are, in the absence of any authentic information, contradictory.

THE ALLIED ARMY.

Turin, Wednesday.—Yesterday the Emperor and the King quitted Brescia, for the camp, amid the vivas and acclamations of the populace. The allied armies have occupied Colmats, Castegliona, and Montechiaro.

DISTURBANCES AT VENICE.

A Venice letter of the 15th states that the disturbances there had been put down without loss of life; a number of arrests were, however, made.

THE FRENCH AT VENICE.

Vienna, June 22.—The *Austrian Correspondance* announces that the French Government has strongly disapproved of the conduct of the Admiral of the French fleet before Venice, in capturing some barques belonging to fishermen.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI.

The foreign journals publish a proclamation by Garibaldi, from Brescia, which winds up by saying "Let the glorious French army, in delivering you from your enemies, find you worthy of your liberties."

PRUSSIA—THE WAR.

Berlin, Wednesday.—The official Prussian *Gazette* of to-day, in a leading article, says, amongst other things, as follows:—"The Franco-Sardinian army is moving near the frontiers of Germany. The Prussian government has repeatedly declared that it regards the security of Germany as intrusted to its care. The Italian conflict is assuming every day increasing dimensions. England and Russia are arming on the greatest scale. The Prussian government would be faithless to its duty, and to the sense of the nation, if it would refuse to act commensurately with that spirit by which Prussia becomes great. Prussia is free from every engagement: she obeys only those obligations which spring from the innermost nature of her state interest. It will be soon seen whether Prussia's initiative will be supported by the necessary interest of the German States. Prussian policy stands firm, and whoever lays obstacles in its way may consider that he is rendering a service to the enemies of the fatherland.

SWITZERLAND.

Berne, June 22.—Austrian troops are constructing a telegraph line between Gotzen and Lanbeck.

Austrian troops of the Italian regiments are passing through the Tyrol for Germany, 3,000 men have arrived at Malas, and 3,000 more are to follow.

The Austrians continue to construct block-houses, redoubts, and fortifications, at Nanders.

EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS FROM MODENA.

The official journal of Modena publishes a decree suppressing all the convents of Jesuits in the kingdom of Sardinia. * All the members of the Order, not being natives of the Duchy, are ordered to quit within four days. All the property belonging to the Order is placed under sequestration, together with the property of the Duke.

[* This phrase is explained by the proclamation, which declares Modena to be part and parcel of the Kingdom of Sardinia.]—Ed. I. T.

The *Modenese Gazette* has appeared with the cross of Savoy on the top of its front page.

PARIS BOURSE.

Paris, June 22, 12.10.—Rentes commenced at 62f., and are now 61f. 90c.

12.25, p.m.—The Bourse opens very flat. Rentes. 62f.

3.39 p.m.—Rentes close at 62f. 15c. for money and 61f. 95c. for account, being a decline of 20c. in the former and 30c. in the latter case since Saturday.—*Reuter's Telegram.*

GREECE.

Trieste, June 22.—Advices have been received from Athens to the 14th inst.

A change of Ministry had taken place. Major-General Milius has been appointed Minister of War; Riga Palamidi, Minister for the Interior; Condurithus, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Zainis, Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works.

SPAIN.

The barley crop is abundant.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The *Globe* says:—"Sir W. Erle will succeed Sir A. Cockburn as Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and it is most probable that Mr. James Wilde will succeed to Sir W. Erle's puisne judgeship.

Lord Bury has accepted the office of Controller of the Household.

Mr. Bagwell has been appointed a Lord of the Treasury.

The *Globe* is authorized to confirm the appointment of Mr. S. Laing as Financial Secretary of the Treasury.

ELECTION NEWS.

Lord Fermoy is a candidate for Marylebone.

MAIL NEWS.

The Tagus brings £1,500 in specie.

The Avon left Lisbon on the 16th.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was to leave in the Osborne on the 21st.

LATEST NEWS.

IRISH TIMES' OFFICE,
Thursday, Noon.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

THE WAR.

The *Daily News* thinks that a great battle in Italy may not be so imminent as expected. The allies will wait probably until a combined attack can be effected in which Prince Napoleon and the force to be landed on the Venetian coast can take a part.

The *Times* speaks in most despairing terms of the military system of Austria. It is a giant which has collapsed in discipline, physical strength, the commissariat, the transport. Everything has failed in the hour of trial. This huge army consists of an immense army of raw lads, without training, without skill, without stamina.

THE ISLAND OF PERIM.

The *Times*, in reply to the Personnel *Des Debats*, says that Perim is an islet rock, entirely incapable of exercising any power over the sea in which it lies, and that no steps whatever had been taken to fortify it.

The *Daily News*, in noticing the visit of the King of the Belgians, remarks that he can reply satisfactorily to the question, whether the Treaty of Vienna can lose a clause or two without disturbing the equilibrium of Europe, for had that treaty remained intact, there would have been no kingdom of Belgium.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the Daily News' City Article).

In the absence of fresh alarms, whether transpiring from home or the Continent, the funds were very firm. The continued general scarcity of Stock having powerful influence, the issue of the expected battle is awaited with extreme interest in all circles; meanwhile speculators operate very sparingly. Business was limited, but firmness prevailed at Paris. The early of the new loan in course of delivery indicates that the [illegible] tone of the German press excites a good deal of discussion. In the sugar market to-day an advance of 6d per cwt. was obtained. Wheat market presented no alteration. The London and North Western Railway Returns show an increase of £3,029, and the Great Northern an increase of £[illegible].

(From the Times' City Article.)

The English Funds opened this morning at an advance of ⅛ and experienced a further improvement, which was not [illegible]

maintained. The Railway market has been very inactive, but as regards English Stocks, firmer in character. The leading descriptions closed ⅛ to ¼ per cent. higher. The only change is an advance direction being a decline of ½ per cent. in Great Northerns. There has been rather an increased demand for money to-day, but at the bank the applications for discount show only a slight alteration; under these circumstances some expectation prevails of some early reduction in the minimum rate of that establishment. About 32,000l. in gold chiefly Austrilian by the Monarch was sent into the Bank to-day. The Suffolk was announced from Melbourne with 47,934 oz., valued at 192,000l.; about 100,000l. Russian gold has also arrived. A telegram from Odessa mentions a sudden fall in freights at that place, from 60s per ton to 45s. A considerable counteraction has taken place in the shipments of grain.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND EDITION OF YESTERDAY.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Paris, Wednesday, June 22nd.—The *Moniteur* of this morning contains the following telegram:—

"Brescia, June 20th.—It is announced that the Austrians, who in great force occupied strong positions at Lonato, Castiglione, and Montelbearo, where they had fortified themselves with embattling the walls, cutting the bridges, and constructing numerous batteries, have abandoned all these positions.

"The Emperor has left Brescia to-day, in order to advance."—*Reuter's Telegram.*

It is said that orders have been received at Chalons to to send off the two divisions under canvas there, to the seat of war.

TUMULT AT VENICE.

The correspondent of the *Herald* describes the demonstration on the 14th, which appears to have been produced by a rumour that the French had landed or had arrived at Padua, and that Venice was to be surrendered in three days. The people began to purchase cockades, with the Italian colours. A crowd assembled in front of the Austrian guard-house, and began to hiss.

Well dressed men excite the people to continue these manifestations. An Austrian patrol was ordered out, which threatened to fire if they did not disperse.

At seven o'clock matters became serious. The Austrian patrol was insulted, and after further warning they began to raise the but-ends of their muskets. The military then took possession of the streets.

BURNING OF THE STALWART.

Queenstown, Wednesday.—Further Particulars from Scott and Co.—About 1·30 p.m., on the 12th inst., weather being then foggy, the captain of Princess Helena observed signals of distress, and on making a clearance perceived a vessel about three or four miles ahead, from which large volumes of smoke were issuing. Upon further observation he perceived flames rising to the mizen top. He then steered towards the ship, took in sail, and rounded as close as was consistent with safety. Found three boats belonging to the Stalwart, containing passengers, part of luggage, and crew, then in the water ready for abandoning the ship. Took passengers and crew with the luggage and specie amounting to 25,000 dollars on board, and left the scene of disaster about 3 p.m.

Stalwart then appeared to be settling down. After part of ship being burned to water's edge, weather set in thick and foggy; and about 4.30, p.m., having again made a clearance, nothing of the burning vessel was to be seen. Captain of Stalwart—Stakes. Fire first discovered about noon on 4th inst.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—Wednesday.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Account	92⅝ ¾
New Threes	93⅛ ¼

NOON FUNDS.

Account, 92⅞ ⅞ ¾; New Threes, 93⅛ ⅜ to 92⅞: Bank Stock, 220⅞: Exchange Bill, 23-6; Caledonians, 79⅞; Eastern Counties, 56⅞ 6⅞; Great Western of Canada, 155½; Great Western, 54⅞ ½; London and North Western, 89¾, 90½, 89⅞; London and South Western, 50½; Leeds Northern, 44⅞; South Easter 67⅞; Midland, 99; York, Newcastle; and Berwick 88⅞; York and Midland 72⅞; Consols opened firm and advanced to 92⅞; and are now steady at 92⅝ to ¾. There is very little doing and we are without any news; Shares firm and in some instances prices have improved little or nothing: nothing doing; Canadians improved a little; on French no change, and nothing doing.

ONE P.M. PRICES.

Consols for Account	92 ⅝ ¾
New threes	93 ⅛ ¼

2–15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Account	92⅞ ⅞
New Threes	92⅞ 93⅛

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Account	92⅞⅞
New Threes	93⅛

Cork Corn Market, June 22.—Red Wheat 20s. to 24s. 6d., oats 13s. 3d. to 15s. 9d.

Cork Butter Market, June 22.—Firsts, 102s.; Seconds, 101s.; Thirds, 92s.; Fourths, 84s.; Fifths 66s.

London Corn Market, June 22.—Foreign supplies small. Market dull, without any alteration in any article.

SHIPPING.

Queenstown.—Wind, N.W., fine. Arrived—Henrietta and Rebecca, St. Thomas; Girl I Love, Barbadoes, Cork; Princess Helena, Demerara; Linus, Liverpool, for Pernambuco, fore-topsail split; Ran Callao, off Margaret. St. John's; N. F. Racife, Honduras, went to Liverpool.

Waterford.—Arrived—Vesta, S., Liverpool; Malakoff, S., Milford, Prudence, Nantes.

WIND AND WEATHER—22nd June, 1859.

Irish.—Cork, W.S.W., fine; Waterford, W.N.W., fine; Queenstown, W., fine; Limerick, N.W., wet; Bray, W.N.W., fine; Kingstown, W., fine.

Scotch.—Ardrossan W., rain; Ayr, S.W. dull; Dumfries, W. dull; Galehouse, N.W., dull; Glasgow, S., dull; Greenock, S.W., dull; Kilmarnock, W., rain; Natewart, N.W., dull; Paisley, W., dull; Stranraer, S.W., dull; Troon, N.W., cloudy.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols........	—	92¾	—	92½	92½	92⅞
Ditto Account..........	92½	92¾	—	92⅝	92½⅝	92⅞ ⅞
3 per Cent. Stock	92	—	—	92½		
New 3 per Cent. Stock........	92½ 92	92¼	92¾ ⅜	—	92⅜	92⅜
Ditto Account.........	92¾ 92	92½ 92	92⅝	—	92½⅜	—
Bank Stock........	—	—	—	—	—	—

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—June 22nd.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

New 3 Per cent. Stock	92⅞ ½
Ditto for Account, 8th July	92⅞

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

National Bank	54⅞
Royal Bank of Ireland	22½

STEAM.

British and Irish	86½
City of Dublin	99½

MISCELLANEOUS.

Consumers' Gas Co	8½

RAILWAYS.

Cork and Bandon	9
Ditto Half Shares	25⅞ ½

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MARKET.

June 22, 1859.—The English Funds opened in London this morning at an advance of ⅛ per cent. upon the close yesterday, but did not maintain this advance, having at one o'clock receded an ⅛, at 2-15 Consols, came over quoted for account, an ⅛ higher and New Threes ¼ above the same prices at the same hour yesterday; but a fall of ¼ has taken place from the highest point of the day. Consols were not quoted for Cash here, sellers for account at 92⅞: buyers at 92¾⅞; new Threes improved, ⅛ for cash and account; the amount of busines done was again small. Bank Stock asked for; Hibernian Banks offered for sale at 33; National Banks firm at 54⅞; Royal Banks receded ¼, but not many offered at the price; sellers ask a higher figure; British and Irish Steam, firm at 86½; City of Dublin £100; steam shares improved £2; buyers at the price, and also buyers of the £50 shares; Consumers' Gas steady at 8½; National Insurance a shade firmer; Patriotic offered for sale; nothing done in mines; Carysforts offered at ⅞; general mines buyers at 3½; Mining Co. of Ireland buyers at 12⅞; sellers at 13½; Wicklow Copper firm, at 43½ offered for sale; Cork and Bandons receded ⅛; Cork and Passage, Droghedas, Belfast Junctions, and Dundalks, all for sale; Kingstown Stock asked for; Wicklows offered at 5⅞; Cashel Stock, buyers at 101¼; Irish South Easterns, buyers; Midland half shares improved ½; Drogheda 5 per cent. preference offered for sale; Wicklow preference improved ½, as did Limerick 5 per cent. preference—buyers at the prices; Cashel preference asked for; Dundalk preference maintained the last price.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—June 22.

Macken v. Nugent.

Mr. Carr, on behalf of the petitioner, moved for an injunction to restrain the respondent from taking any further proceedings in the action of ejectment pending in the Court of Queen's Bench, the petitioner undertaking to abide by any order of the Court. The motion was grounded on a deed of assignment for a renewal of a lease of certain premises from which the respondent sought to eject the petitioner.

Mr. William Thomas Rogers appeared on the other side.

His Honour made the required order, the consent for judgment to be lodged immediately.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Chief Justice and a common city jury).

Kiely v. Barry.—The action in this case was instituted for breach of contract. The plaintiff alleged that on the 10th January last he entered into an agreement with the defendant to let him fifty cows, for the purpose of getting their milk for a season, at the rate of 8l. a cow, amounting to a sum of 400l. altogether. By that agreement the plaintiff was to pay 100l. in money and give two promissory notes for 150l. He averted that he was always ready to carry out the agreement, but that the defendant refused to do so. The defendant pleaded that the agreement also stipulated that there should be a sum of £50 and a promissory note given to him within five days from the time the agreement was entered into. The question was, whether that defence as to the five days was true. Both the parties resided in the county Tipperary. Damages were laid at £450.

The case is still at hearing.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Joshua Clarke, Q.C., and Graves Cathrew. For the defendant—Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Rollestown, Q.C., and Hamilton.

Darnley v. Lipscomb.—This was an action for trespass.—The plaintiff the Earl of Darnley, was the landlord of certain lands in the county Meath. The plaintiff alleged the defendant enclosed up a passage leading to lands held by other tenants of Earl of Darnley, and prevented them from enjoying the use of it. The summons and plaint averred that the defendant had portion of the plaintiff's land unfit for use by the removal of a quantity of earth.

The jury found for the plaintiff with 6d. damages.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Macdonagh, Q.C.; Warren, Q.C., and Levinge. For the defendant—Messrs. Lynch, Q.C., and Smith.

Wednesday, June 22.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Common Jury.)

Kiely v. Barry.

In this case, which was an action instituted by the plaintiff against the defendant for an alleged breach of contract by the latter, in his not supplying the plaintiff with the use of 50 dairy cows, and certain other articles for dairy purposes, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £35 over and above the sum lodged in court.

Murtagh v. Cowan.

In this case a brief outline of which appeared in our second edition of yesterday, the jury found for the defendant with 6d. costs.

Thomas Thompson v. A. Hamilton

This was an action for assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on the plaintiff, the head waiter of the White Horse Hotel, Drogheda, on the 4th of May. It appeared that the defendant, with some others, had been spending the evening at the hotel, and when they were going away a dispute arose between the plaintiff and defendant, the result of which was the assault complained of. The defence was that the plaintiff himself had been the first aggressor.

The case has not concluded.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

(SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS)

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a common jury.)

Stevenson v. Yore.—The action in this case was instituted by the plaintiff, Mr. Stevenson, for the recovery of £44; which he averred was due to him by the defendant, on foot of an account for building.

Jury found for the defendant.

Southwell v. Smith.—This was an action to recover damages for an alleged breach of agreement. The plaintiff, it appeared undertook to erect a threshing machine for the defendant at Holywell, county Roscommon. The defendant determined the contract, being dissatisfied, as alleged, at the preparation the plaintiff was making to carry it out, and the defence was that the plaintiff had not made due preparation by providing proper materials, or securing the services of a proper workman.

The jury found for the plaintiff damages £5.

Wednesday June, 22nd.

(Before Chief Justice and Justices Ball and Keogh.)

Supple, v. the west of England Insurance Co.,

The Court over-rlued the bill of exceptions in this case, and affirmed the judgment had for plaintiff.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Chief Justice and a Special Jury).

Kempston v. Butler.

Mr. Murphy opened the pleadings, and Mr. Lynch, Q.C., stated the case. The action was brought by the plaintiff, John Augustus Kempston, against the defendant, John Butler, to recover damages for injuries resulting to him (the plaintiff), in consequence of the negligence of the defendant. The plaintiff had been the proprietor of the house situate in Grafton-street, in this city, and known as the "Maison de Deuil," or mourning house, having become the purchaser of it by a deed of assignment, bearing date March 1854, from Mr. Jas. O'Reilly. In 1858, having paid a fine of £500, he (plaintiff) entered into possession of the premises, Subsequently the house adjoining was purchased by Mr. Francis Falkner, from a Mr. Ferguson, and it appeared that the former without giving notice to the plaintive had commenced to take it down, the result of which was that the house of the plaintiff was unsupported, and ultimately fell to the ground. The plaintiff now sought damages for the injuries sustained by him owing to the want of proper care on the part of the defendant, Mr. Butler, who had been employed by Mr. Falkner, in removing the adjoining house.

The defendant, Mr. Butler, pleaded a denial to all the plaintiff's allegations.

The case is still at hearing.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

(Before the full Court).

Ryan v. Malcomson.—In this case the Court granted a new trial on the ground of surprise, the Chief Baron dissenting. It was an application by the plaintiff to have a new trial, there being a verdict against him for 250l. in an action for neglect to deliver a quantity of bacon in London.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. T. O'Hagan, Q.C., and J. O'Hagan. For the defendant—Messrs. Walsh, Q.C., Harris, Q.C., and Ryan.

The court granted a new trial on the ground of surprise, the Chief Baron dissenting.

Wednesday, June 22nd.

(Sittings in Banco.)

Kennedy v. Hyndman.

This case came before the Court for argument, on the construction of a deed to determine whether the bed and soil of a certain mill-race in the County Londonderry passed under a deed of conveyance.

The arguments were of a technical character, and have not yet concluded.

Wednesday, June 22.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Common Jury.)

Flanagan v. Joyce.

This was an action for goods bargained for and sold. The plaintiff also sought damages for a breach of contract, and for an alleged malicious prosecution. There was also a claim for use and occupation. The defendant lodged £25 in court for the use and occupation, and 9s. 6d. for the value of some straw bargained for and sold.

The case has not concluded.

Counsel for the Plaintiff—Messrs. Lynch, Q.C., Battersby, Q.C., and Kernan. Counsel for defendant—Messrs. Fitzgibbon, Q.C., and Murphy.

JUDGES CHAMBER.

Mr. Justice Hayes sat yesterday in the Court of Admiralty to hear motions for the law courts.

Kennelly v. Robinson.

In this case which is an action brought by plaintiff, a juror, in one of the late treason felony trials at Tralee, against the proprietor of the *Daily Express*, for an alleged libel contained in an article which appeared in defendant's newspaper concerning the Phœnix trials. Mr. Exham, with whom was Mr. McDonagh, Q.C., applied to the court on behalf of the defendant for liberty to plead double matter.

Counsel stated that he sought to plead, first, that the matter complained of was not published of the plaintiff; secondly, that it was not published in the defamatory sense alleged; and thirdly, that it was no libel on the plaintiff.

Judge Hayes suggested that the latter part of the defence, traversing the article, being a libel on the plaintiff, should be left out, and that it should be simply a general denial of the article being a libel.

Mr. Macdonough, Q.C., contended that the defence ought to be, as stated by Mr. Exham, and cited the case of Shonge v. Fahey in support of his statement.

His Lordship granted the application.

IMPORTANT WILL CASE.

COURT OF PROBATE—Tuesday, June 21.

(Before the Right Hon. Judge Keatinge and a Special Jury.)

Fay v. Clarke.

At the sitting of the court the trial of this case was resumed.

Dr. Clarke, who was examined yesterday, produced his book, showing an entry of having attended deceased for the first time on Tuesday, the 12th of October last.

Denis Clarke examined by Dr. Walsh, Q.C.—I am brother of the deceased. I was in America at the time of my uncle's death. When I came back to Ireland my brother James was resident in Dublin; I saw him the very day I returned. I saw him after between that and the time of his death, mostly every day or evening. I was on perfectly good terms with him. My brother James used to sleep in the house. We had a "shake down" on the floor. When my wife and family came home there was not room for him in the house. I never had a quarrel with him in my life. No angry feeling existed between him and me on account of the Chancery suit. The fact was that I was the means of stopping it. I was with the deceased on Sunday evening be ore the 12th of October, and the Sunday before that again. I had seen him almost every day in the week between the two Sundays. He was all the time wild and flighty-looking in the eyes. He never did without drink; I may say he lived on it. James asked me was there any whiskey in the house. "No, James" I said; "I do not touch it." "Let us have something," he said; "I'll send for it." A boy brought in a gallon of whiskey. I myself, my brother James, and Pat, sat down to drink it. I drank two tumblers, Pat drank about three, and James drank four, and I may say they were lawfully five, because there was a glass and a-half in each tumbler. When he came in, and before he began to drink the gallon of whiskey at all, James had the appearance of having drunk. He was not quite sober when he began.

To the Court—We began to drink, I should think, about a quarter past eight; it might be half-past before the whiskey came. I left James with the decanter of whiskey on the table beside him. James slept on a "settee" in the room where we were all drinking; he was too drunk to go home. I did not see him afterwards until I saw him in Cork-street, on Monday evening, the 11th about four o'clock. Saw the Rev. Mr. Fay and Mr. Kennan. I saw Mr. Fay first in the morning in Thomas-street, between eleven and twelve o'clock on Monday. My brother came over and told me James was bad. I returned into the drawing-room and waited there about five or six minutes, until I heard the footsteps of Mr. Fay coming out from the back parlour, where James was lying at the time. I asked what was the matter with him, was there any danger? "Oh!" said he, "he is more frightened than hurt." I imagined I saw paper in Mr. Fay's hand. He said at the time, when he was going away, "I will be back in an hour or an hour and a-half." I saw Mr. Fay again in Thomas-street about twenty minutes after three. I went to Cork-street after dinner. I opened the door. Father Fay asked me how was he now—how did he feel. I said he went to Cork-street. From the looks of the two men they felt a kind of disappointment. They said, "Let us follow him up." I went one way and they went another. I got there first. I saw them there afterwards. I went up afterwards to my brother's room. In about twenty minutes I went up into the room. My brother was lying in bed when I went into the room. Mr. Fay was at one side of the bed, with his arms folded. Mr. Kennan was at his back, sitting on a chair. The little man, the minute I went in, made a kind of "duck" as if hiding something that I could not see. When I went into the room I asked James how he was, and he made answer "I am going to talk to my spiritual adviser, and a third party cannot be present." With that, Father Fay, going round to the foot of the bed, tapped me on the shoulder, and, "like a good man," said he, "retire for a few moments."

The Court—Just give me his words.—"Just retire for a few moments;" and he followed me to the door, and I may safely say on my oath that the door tipped my heels as I was going out. He shut the door after me. I attempted to return to the room again before Mr. Fay left, but I could not get in. My brother Pat came after me. The door was locked, I believe. It was shut. I put my hand to the knob, but could not get in. I saw him next day about nine o'clock in the morning, he was in bed and wild looking. He would start and seem frightened when any one went up. I went to Thomas-street to breakfast, and when I returned the housekeeper told me that Father Fay was up stairs. I saw him afterwards in the house. I did not see Mr. Kennan that day. I saw Father Fay with Mr. Byrne in the house. He came about twice a day for a week or ten days after that. In about two weeks after that my brother was able to be up and go about. He used to drink regularly every day. After he recovered it was the old story again. About three weeks after his recovery he told me that Father Fay had the will he made, and that he was after Father Fay to get it from him, to destroy it. He used to come home with that story, and, in fact, once he said he had burned it. He wanted Father Doyle to come to him on the day he died, and I went for him, but he (Father Doyle) desired me to go for Father Fay, and he came. My brother wanted to make another will, and Mr. Robertson and Mr. Neville were sent for to make it by his directions. I was not in the room when they were there. I was present when the will was read, and the day after the funeral. On the day of the funeral Father Fay came to Cork-street house with Mr. Byrne and Mr. O'Neill, and said he wanted to see me and my brother for a few minutes. He stood with his back to the fire, and said:—"Gentlemen, are you aware that there is a will in existence?" I said, in reply, "I hear so much about a will that I do not know where the right one is." At my persuasion, Father Fay adjourned the reading of the will until next day at eleven o'clock. He was late next day, and we wondered at it, as he is generally punctual in these cases (laughter). When they came they were cooler than on the previous day, and he put the same question to me about the will. I said, "Open the will at once." Father Fay took it out of his pocket and handed it to Mr. Kennan, who said, "I never saw a man make a more sensible will."

A Juror—At the time Father Fay told you to retire, did he tell you he was going to make a will?—No.

Did you know it?—I suspected it. I heard of it first three weeks after.

Did Father Fay put out Mr. Kennan when he put you out?—No, sir, he did not; he took very good care of that.

Doctor Mahood examined by Mr. Dames—Is an apothecary. Knew deceased for twenty years intimately. He laboured under severe gastritis, and he had chronic diarrhœa, and a pulmonary disease of his left lung. His disease was the result of dissipation. His habits were injurious to his health. I saw him on the 9th of October. He was then in a very nervous state. I saw him several times at my own house between October and January. He spoke of a will he had made. He said that there was a will got up for him that he had to sign,—these are his precise words—and that it cost him an immensity of anxiety, inasmuch as he said that he was doing his brothers and their little children a great deal of injury; and he asked me for God's sake to raise him out of that bed in order that the might go to his attorney. Mr. Meldon, who had been his uncle's attorney, and whom he would be sorry to part with as long as he lived. He said he would go to Mr. Meldon when he was able, to get a will drawn. He asked me to accompany him, and I said I would not. He said it was very extraordinary to see the Clarkes bringing strange attorneys and strange doctors about him. It was necessary to prescribe mercury for him owing to his manner of life. Mercury, with large quantities of spirituous liquors, generally affects the brain. I took him to Sir Philip Crampton, who told him that if he continued in the same course of life he would die in a mad-house.

A Juror—The day he spoke of the will did he mention any person who coerced him to make the will?—He did.

Who did he mention?—He mentioned Father Fay.

He said that Father Fay coerced him to make the will?—I do not think the word was just "coerce," but he said "got up the will."

Did he mention any one else?—He said there was an attory who came to him, whose name he did not mention. This was on the 1st or 2nd of January. The date can be seen by my books.

To the Court—The deceased mentioned Father Fay as the person who got up the will, and the attorney he did not know and never saw before.

The witness was directed to produce his books.

Mary Conolly, the housekeeper of the deceased, deposed to his intemperate habits, and also that deceased was removed to Cork-street from his brother's on Monday the 11th of October, and that she saw the Rev. Mr. Fay there on that day.

Mrs. Sarah Clarke, wife of the defendant, Denis Clarke, corroborated the testimony of her husband.

Mr, Macnamara, a law clerk, deposed to having been requested by the deceased to draw up a will for him, leaving his property to his brothers. He made a draft, which the deceased approved, and appointed the Friday before his death to execute it, but witness was obliged in consequence of having business to do for his employers, to postpone going according to appointment, and on Sunday, when he went, the deceased was unable to execute the will. It was drafted without the knowledge of his brothers.

A publican named Nevin gave evidence as to the habits of the deceased, and also to having been asked by the deceased to be executor of another will which he intended to make, but which he was unable to execute.

Mr. John Maunsell, an accountant, who had been engaged in making out a statement of the property of the uncle of deceased, was examined to prove that the deceased was not competent to transact business.

Rev. Mr. Fay was also re-examined, and swore that he was not in the house 126, Thomas-street, at all on Monday, the 11th of October. He contradicted the statements of the witnesses as to the conversation alleged to have taken place.

Court—Do you remember when you came back with the witness Byrne, Mr. Kennan telling you that in your absence he had spoken to the deceased about his brothers?

Witness—He did, my lord, and repeated the same thing in my presence.

Court—Therefore you told the deceased that it would be well for him if he considered it?

Witness—Just so.

Court—Did you give him an opportunity of considering it?

Witness—He said then he would not, that he had already too well provided for them.

Court—Did you press the matter on him at all.

Witness—I did not press it further, as he seemed determined not to accede to the proposal, as, from the manner he spoke, I considered it useless.

Court—Upon your oath, as an honest man, do you consider it was fair and proper conduct on your part to leave it so? Observe, this will left the entire of his property with the exception of £5, away from the family. Did you think it right, when the matter was brought before you in the way you mention?

Witness—I considered him very suitable and efficient to discharge his duty. I considered he was a free agent on the occasion.

Court—You were not apprehensive of his dying very soon?

Witness—No, my lord.

Court—Why did you not press him to delay the execution of the will and think over the matter?

Witness—His own wish was to execute it at once.

Court—You did not ask him to postpone it?

Witness—No; I did not ask him to postpone the making of the will.

Some documentary evidence was then given, and the case for the defendants closed.

Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., having then spoken to evidence on the part of the defendants,

Mr. Sullivan, Q.C., replied on behalf of the defendant.

The Court adjourned until to-morrow (this) morning, at half-past ten o'clock, when his Lordship will charge the jury.

Wednesday June 22.

Fay v. Clarke.

This case was resumed at the sitting of the court when his Lordship proceeded to charge the jury and had not concluded when we went to press.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

(Before Mr. De Moleyns, Q.C.)

In re W. Johnston.

The meeting in this case was surrender, proof of debts, and choice of assignee. The bankrupt surrendered, and the petitioning creditor, Mr. Elliot, was appointed trade assignee.

In re Wm. B. Taylor.

The bankrupt was a manufacturer of linen at Ballymena, and the meeting was for proof of debts and final examination.

Mr. Kernan, for the creditors, examined the bankrupt with regard to some transactions with the Belfast Banking Company, who, it appeared, had got an equitable mortgage of his premises, and a bill of sale of the machinery of the mill.

Mr. Levy, with Mr. Thompson, appeared for the bankrupt.

The final examination was passed, and an immediate certificate granted.

Agents to the bankruptcy—Graves and M'Kenna.

In re P. Cooper.—The bankrupt was a grocer carrying on business in the Queen's County, and the meeting was for surrender, proof of debts, and choice of assignee. The bankrupt did not appear, and the petitioning creditor, Mr. Scully, was appointed trade assignee.

COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER—June 22.

Mr. Justice O'Brien and Mr. Justice Christian sat in the Court-house, Green-street, this morning, and proceeded with the trial of the prisoners.

The prisoner, John Gamble, who was tried yesterday on a charge of embezzling £5, the property of the Messrs. Thompson, army clothiers, of London, was acquitted by the jury. He was about being arraigned on a series of other charges of an analogous nature, when

His Counsel (Mr. Sidney) stated he understood counsel on behalf of the crown had no objection to an account being taken between the parties. He proposed to show clearly by the accounts that there had been no embezzlement, and as the prisoner was possessed of good means, having upwards of 400l., he undertook to indemnify the parties to the full amount claimed, and they simply required the sanction of their lordships for the course proposed.

Mr. Curran, on the part of the Crown, said he had no objection to the course suggested and he was willing to enter a *nolle prosequi* on the terms proposed by prisoner's counsel.

Mr. Justice Christian directed that the prisoner should be indicted on the several charges against him, and then if counsel for the Crown chose they need send up no evidence to the jury.

The jury acquitted the prisoner, no evidence being offered against him.

He was then discharged.

Violent Assault.—Thos. Tierney, Daniel Mooney, Felix Murphy, and Anne Mooney, were indicted for violently assaulting Mr. Wm. Gilders grocer, 35 Thomas Street, on the 19th June.

Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., and Mr. Vance, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. John Addy Currain defended the prisoners.

Mr. W. Gilders deposed that between 8 and 9 o'clock on the 19th June the four persons came into his shop and demanded some drink. The were supplied with drink, and on being asked to pay for it the prisoner Thomas Tierney laid hold of witness and assisted by the other prisoners, dragged him outside his shop, when Tierney knocked him down and gave him two very severe kicks on the left eye. [The witness's eye was very black and alleged disfigured from the effect of the kicks.] When on the ground, the prisoner Tierney, placed his foot on the chest of witness, and sought to deprive him of his watch, and in the effort to do so the watch was smashed.

A young woman, an assistant in the establishment, corroborated the evidence of the last witness as to the nature of the assault. On cross-examination by Mr. Curran, the witness stated that a general fight took place, and that he used a cork driver with some effect on the head of one of the prisoners.

Mr. Curran addressed the jury in defence of the prisoners, and said that they were drunk when the affray took place, and that the prosecutor was equally to blame, having provoked the prisoner Tierney, as he contended, by demanding payment for drink before it had been consumed.

The jury found the prisoners Thomas Tierney and Daniel Mooney, guilty of inflicting grievous bodily harm, and the other prisoners guilty of a common assault.

Judge Christian in sentencing the prisoners, said the assault was committed by Tierney without the slightest provocation, and in mere wantonness and violence, and as it was not his first offence he would sentence him to be imprisoned for 4 calendar months with hard labour; the prisoner Daniel Mooney, whose offence was of a less aggravated character to two months' imprisonment; the other prisoners to one month each.

A young man named Thomas Waldron pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a silk handkerchief from a gentleman at Westmoreland-street. It having been ascertained that the prisoner had been fourteen times convicted for various offences, and that in fact he had spent the greater part of his life in jail, Mr. Justice O'Brien sentenced him to three years penal servitude.

Robbery of £135.—Two men named respectively Patrick Murphy, a [illegible], and Mathew Connor, were indicted for stealing, on the 11th May, 1859, £135, the property of one Charles O'Connor.

Charles O'Connor deposed that he lived in South King street; on the 11th May he was at the races of "Fairy House," and [illegible] car, and £135 [illegible] his person that day in Bank of England notes; when getting of the car at Carisle-bridge to pay the carman he missed the money; it consisted of two £50 notes, one £10, and £5; got that money from his stock broker, and is a tailor by trade.

Cross-examined—I did not bring the money to the races for the purpose of betting, as it is not my custom to bet at races for more than coppers; the carman and I were drinking in company, together with another man; that money was left to me in a will.

A carman named Murtagh Byrne, stated he drove the prosecutor home from the races, and that the prisoner, Connor, had been sitting beside the prosecutor the whole time.

A man named Flanagan deposed that he came from the races on the same car, and that the prisoner Connor was holding O'Connor on the car.

Mr. James Keeley, Hotel-keeper of Eden-quay, deposed that the prisoners were drinking in his house on the night in question, and that the prisoner Murphy changed a £5 bank of England note in payment for some drink.

Other evidence was given for the purpose of shewing the prisoners, since the alleged robbery, were in the habit of changing large notes in payment of matters which they had purchased, and that they tendered a £50 note in payment of a passage ticket to America.

The prosecution failed, and the accused were discharged, there being no real evidence to connect them with the robbery.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION, June 22.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of the above union was held this day at the ward-room of the workhouse North Brunswick-street.

Henry J. Mc Farlane in the chair.

Present.—Messrs. Norwood (sen.); Ingram; Brady; Lindsay; Arkins; Hyndman; Butler; Thorp; Cosgrave; and Hardy.

State of the House.

Remaining in the house on the 11th instant 1781; admitted during the week 82; born 2; died 3; discharged during the week 104; remaining 1761.

It was moved by Mr. Hyndman, and seconded by Dr. Brady, that the milk supplied by the several contractors, should be sent to Dr. Apjohn for analysis. The board shortly afterwards adjourned.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

The scientific meetings of the Royal Dublin Society will be held on Friday evening, June 24. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock precisely. Communications—Dr. Carte—On a new portion of the bony covering of a species of Glyptodon, presented to the museum by W. R. Wilde, Esq., M.R.I.A. Edward Brennon, Esq.—Notice of the discovery of extinct elephant and other animal remains occurring under limestone at Shandon, near Dungarvan. Dr. Carte—On the identification of the bones discovered by Mr. Brennan. Dr. Kinahan—On the laws that regulate the distribution of species in space and time. Agricultural Section—Communications—Robert Galloway, Esq.—On the valuation of soils. Dr. Edward Haughton—On some consequegces which would result from the adoption of Liebig's Theory of the application of the sewage of towns as manures.

Cork and Bandon Railway Company.—Return of Traffic for Week ending 18th June, 1859—Passengers, Parcels, Mails, &c., £224 16s. 3d.; Merchandise, Cattle, &c., ££88 9s. 7d.; Traffic for corresponding Week last year, Passengers, Parcels, Mails, &c., £171 1s.; Merchandise, Cattle, &c., £94 19s. 3d.

PARIS.

(From the Correspondent of the Morning Star.)

The question of employing the Austrian prisoners is the next one taken up. The leaning towards despatching them to Algiers is evident. Whether this place will be considered a safe one will not be known till after it shall have been debated by the prudent economists of the day. The adoption of military cultivation of the soil, which has been already essayed in Algeria, leaves so much to desire that the suggestion although imperfectly and vaguely presented, has met already with the most violent opposition. The Romans are of course most plentifully quoted, for the French are driven by their love of argument into classical example and reasoning on every occasion. The Romans therefore are taken as patterns in this matter, and the most unjust proceeding justified by Latin verse and prose until it is supposed that no doubt to its perfect equity can remain upon the public mind soners taken from the barbarians, and the case is made to apply in all its bearings with admirable pliability of reasoning. The French army in time of peace has always been made to labour for the State. Henry Quatre was the first monarch who thus found means to utilize the immense standing army which the public danger compelled him to keep up. The famous company of one thousand marksmen who constructed the canal of Breare—the battalion of fantassins, employed in the junction of the Lys with the Aa—the fortifications of Brest and Landeau, besides the tremendous works of the Canal du Centre, have all left historical proof that the French army has not been suffered to remain in idleness during the time of peace any more than during war. The First Consul Bonaparte adopted the plan which had been in disuse during the reign of Louis Seize. He ordered the works of the Canal de l'Ourey to be conducted by his brigades, and at Vimereux and Ambleteure the army constructed those magnificent dykes which have become the marvel of the country. All these souvenirs have been evoked with what success will presently be seen, to prove that the best way of arriving at the construction of railways in Algeria will be to despatch thither the whole of the Austrian prisoners. The contractors of the lines would be compelled to employ them, and they would remain under military government. The brigades so employed would be stationery. Others would be formed which would be moveable, and would be drilled in military fashion into the use of the plough, the harrow, and the reaping-hook. When perfect in the agricultural exercise they would sally forth in different troops to various parts of the country, and moving from farm to farm, aid in gathering in the crops, draining or sowing, according to the season. At present, for want of hands, the harvest, which begins in June in Algeria, is not wholly gathered in until September. The moveable brigade, would be, therefore, a public benefit at this particular time most of all. In France, the want of manual labour is so severely felt that the soldiers are as necessary to the farmer as to the general, and the facility for obtaining them is always taken into consideration on bargaining for the lease. As lately as 1855 a little colony of Russian prisoners was formed at Nancy, and the trial succeeded perfectly. There is no doubt that the experiment is about to be undertaken at Algiers. Whether it will be a safe one in the midst of an enemy's country will be a question to submit to the discussion of politicians, but at all events, if prisoners must be, it is better to grant them the air of heaven and the sight of nature, than to suffer them to rot in dungeons or to moulder in pontoons. Even the chain-gang and the slavery is a progress on the festering confinement, the typhus, and the smallpox, and progress, even though coming at a snail's pace, is to be hailed with thanks. So let us hope.

THE RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

The *Times* correspondent at the Austrian head-quarters has resumed his correspondence. He thus describes and endeavours to explain the retreat:—

The army has retreated in three main columns, the first, second, and third corps, and part of the seventh in the centre, protected by the rest of the seventh and the eighth on the right flank, and by the fifth, joined at Codogno by the ninth, and the left flank. Urban holds Treviglio and Bergamo on the extreme right. The sixth corps is at Verona, the 11th at Mantua; so the army is approaching its resources. By this evening the whole will be across the Adda—the eighth and part of seventh corps by Lodi, where there was a wooden bridge, which is probably burnt at the time I write. Pontoon bridges were thrown across at Vinzasca and Formigana for other corps, and the fifth and ninth and the garrisons of Piacenza and Pavia cross at the fortress of Pizzighettone. The two former places are already destroyed and abandoned; the last named and Lodi will be demolished to-morrow, or perhaps next day. Pavia was given up on the 6th, the day I was there, but re-occupied on the 8th. Yesterday the place was again abandoned. Piacenza was almost perfect as an intrenched camp for about 40,000 men. How they can have made up their minds to destroy the result of so much skill and labour I know not. It must strike all who have watched the events of the last few weeks attentively that there have been frequent changes of purpose in the Austrian councils. There was the resolve to act entirely on the defensive; then the threat to overrun Piedmont in three days; then that was not carried out at the request of England; then a defensive position was taken on the Lomellina, and abandoned almost without defence; then the troops crossed the Ticino so scattered that it must have been intended either to march straight back to the Mincio, or else to try some *coup de main* on the left; the next day battle was accepted, and the victory abandoned the day after, when nothing was requisite to secure it but to remain quiet; then came the retreat; then the day before yesterday Pavia was re-occupied, and Benedek turned so fiercely on the Frenchman that his outposts ran no risk of being disturbed for some time to come; then yesterday the backward movement was resumed, and to-day here is the army on the east of the Adda. I suppose you look to me for some explanation of all this, but I can only guess what is wrong, so I will not risk being unjust by telling you what I guess, but will mention some facts which will enable you to judge for yourself. 1. There was latterly an electric telegraph direct from Vienna to the head-quarters of the operating army, and messages used to arrive sometimes every half-hour, even during the night, much to the disturbance of the superior staff. 2. General Hess, Count Gyuali's superior officer, met him at Bereguardo on the morning of the 3rd inst., at daybreak. 3. General Hess was present at the battle of Magenta next day.

Now, whether this retreat is a masterly movement or a most weak one, I think that it will be unfair, considering these coincidences, to give all the praise or all the blame to Count Gyulai. Of course, the whole army is furious; the Lancers have torn the flags from their lances; the Jagers have thrown aside the flowers they always carry in their hats during war. Indiscreet officers give vent to their feeling in words; the more discreet twirl their moustaches by the hour together; but I must in justice add that the general tone is that of stern determination to let the future atone for the past.

The more I see of this huge army the more convinced I am becoming that, whatever Power devotes its attention to the perfection of the individual soldiers, will secure an almost incalculable advantage in warfare by being able to use fewer men, who will be more easily fed, and who can be brought to bear on any one point with much greater facility. With the Austrian system of recruiting it is impossible to make really efficient soldiers. A peasant boy is enlisted nominally for eight years, but after two leave of absence is given, and he is not called on again except in case of war. Three-fourths of this army, then, even of the Artillerymen, are men of less than two years' service. To such men the warfare of his country must be most trying. The trees are so numerous that they never see their enemy till within a couple of hundred yards, and they never see their own supports. That an army so composed can have fought on equal terms for ten hours, with a superior force of picked French troops, proves that with good management during this campaign the men can be dependent on next year to do anything which soldiers have ever done.

NOTES OF THE WAR.

(From the Daily News.)

The expected battle on the Mincio is the topic which now engrosses universal attention. The *Nord* of yesterday says:

"We are on the eve of great events. The two armies are face to face. All the corps of the Austrian army are concentrating upon the line of the Mincio. The provinces of the empire have been denuded of troops, and the last columns are arriving by forced marches upon the scene of the contest. The Austrian army has chosen its position; it occupies a line on the other side of the Chiese, the centre of which rests upon the heights of Castiglione, before Peschiera; the wing extends to Lonato; the left to Castel-Goffredo. On the 17th the Emperor Francis Joseph reviewed the two corps d'armee encamped at Lonato.

"The allied armies follow the enemy step by step, combining their movements. It is possible that the pivot of their position will be the bourg of Monte Chiaro, evacuated precipitately by the Austrian rear guard. A French corps is advancing by forced marches in the Valteline, where the Austrians made a feint of descending from Bormio to threaten the rear of the allied armies.

"The ground chosen by the Austrians for accepting battle has been well studied by their generals; these positions served habitually for the grand manœuvres of the autumn. The latter fact is not ignored at the French head-quarters and precautions have been taken accordingly.

"The game, then, will be played with equal chances—a terrible game—without precedent in the military history of modern times."

The *Nord* also says:—

"The day before yesterday Prince Napoleon was to enter Modena. By this time military operations have commenced in the Adriatic upon the coasts of Dalmatia. It is stated that the Austrians, while the French army marches to the Mincio, wish to direct a body of 50,000 men by the Tyrol upon Milan, but it is not very likely that the Austrian generals will try one of these bold manœuvres to which they are so little accustomed. In any case precautions have been taken."

The *Parma Gazette* publishes a decree issued by the Government Commission, declaring that all the officers of the troops of Parma, who have gone over to Austria, are enemies of the country, and have as such forfeited their ranks and emoluments. Moreover, all promotions in the army emanating from the old government, subsequently to the date of the 3rd ult., are annulled; an exception, however, being made in the corps of gendarmes.

The same journal gives an account of a reconnaissance made on Brescello by Captain Lafouge, aide-de-camp to General d'Autemarre, with four mounted gendarmes and the first lieutenant of that body; the result of this operation was, that the few Modenese troops still at Brescello laid down their arms, and that the people immediately hoisted the tricolor.

The *Vienna Gazette* publishes the proclamation addressed by the Duke of Modena to his people on his departing from his states. In order, he says, not to expose his people to the evils inseparable from a probably useless defence, he had come to a resolution to leave the territory "with a certain number of his faithful troops." At the same time, not to leave the country without government, he decrees the establishment of a regency, governing in his name; and he commands that in case of this provisional government being hindered or interfered with in its functions, it shall dissolve, after protesting against the violence of "usurpers and rebels," to whom it will leave the responsibility of their acts. The proclamation is dated from the ducal palace the 11th June.

The new Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army, General Count Schlick de Barranoand Weisskirch, Aulic Councillor and Chamberlain to the Emperor Francois Joseph, was born in 1789 at Prague. He was orderly officer to the Emperor Francis II, and took part in all the principal engagements of the period. He lost an eye in the battle of Wachan, which prevented his being employed during the campaign of 1814. The remainder of his promotion to that of general of division took place during a time of peace. After the revolution of Vienna, in 1848, he was appointed commandant of a corps d'armee, not more than 8,000 strong. He took a brilliant part in opposing the junction of the armies of Dembinski and Georgy, and in co-operating by that manœuvre in the surrender of Georgy to the Russians. In 1854, when Austria armed at the time of the Eastern question, he successively the command of the 1st and 4th corps d'armee in Galicia. General Schlick is very popular in the Austrian army.

PRUSSIA.

The *Publicist*, a Berlin journal, makes the following remarks on the mobilisation of the Prussian army:—

Those who, at August or elsewhere, stand forth as the champions of the honour of Germany, and either from perversity or blindness persist in regarding the honour of that country as dependant on the subjugation of Italy, must not suppose that it is for the said honour, as they understand it, that Prussia mobilises her army, and that her soldiers flock to their standards. It is not for us to dictate to Prussia the line of policy she should follow; but we may say that our faith remains unshaken in all that we have hitherto maintained, namely, that Prussia has not the least intention of guaranteeing the Austrian possession in Italy, and that in that respect she is in perfect accord with England and Russia. The line of the Mincio, which the German partisans of Austria now so strenuously defend, cannot be a reason for Prussia to bring her army into the field, nor can it be said that this question involves either the honour or the interests of Germany. Our honour and interests will not call us into the field unless the victorious Franco-Sardinian army should pass the limits where Italy ceases, or France should determine to hold Italy by right of conquest. It is for that purpose Prussia mobilises her army, and not to say to France, as we constantly hear repeated—"As far as the Mincio you may go, but no farther."

BELGIUM.

The King of the Belgians came to Brussels on Saturday, and presided at a council of ministers. His Majesty afterwards received Prince Esterhazy, ex-Austrian minister in London, who had arrived in Brussels on the previous day on his way to England.

THE IRISH CHANCELLORSHIP.

Ex-Chancellor Brady has been re-appointed to this office.

CRICKET.

PHŒNIX AGAINST THE COUNTY WICKLOW.

This match commenced on the Phœnix ground on Tuesday, and, in spite of the unfavourable state of the weather, the players stood manfully to their work, and at three o'clock on Wednesday, the last wicket out of the county who followed their innings, fell for 109 runs, leaving the Phœnix 25 to get to win, which they soon accomplished by sending in Captains Munn and de Teuvre. The latter being disposed of, Captain Hogge filled the vacancy, which produced the desired [illegible]. On the part of Wicklow special mention must be [illegible] brilliant play of C. Hodgson, Esq., who scored 37, [illegible] M. Minette, Esq., who exhibited a masterly display of cricket in his innings of 18. Lawrence, who played a very fine innings of 49, was on this occasion allowed to play, as the Phœnix Club did not get timely intimation to get their strongest eleven together. Subjoined is the score:—

COUNTY WICKLOW.	1st Ins.	PHŒNIX. First Innings.	
G. Cowley...	1	Brenan, Esq.	0
H. Hodgson, Esq... ...	5	R. Mason, Esq.	17
G. Grimes...	0	C. Lawrence, Esq. ...	49
P. F. Law, Esq.	0	G. Pennell, Esq.	4
T. Maingay, Esq... ...	12	Capt. Munn, 13th Lt. Dragoons	0
M. Minette, Esq... ...	9		
J. K. Jones	2	Capt. Hogge, 16th Regt. ...	14
C. Hodgson, Esq... ...	2	Capt. Freeman, do. ...	9
H. Gaffney, ...	0	R. H. Freeman, do. ...	1
A. Norton...	0	L. Le Teuvre Esq. do ...	3
E. Clarke...	5	Capt. Burchard	0
Byes	2	Col. Buchanan, ...	0
Leg byes	0	Byes	9
Wide balls...	3	Leg Byes	1
	—	Wide Balls, ...	10
Total	32		—
		Total	117

Crown Prosecutorship Vacant.—By the death of J. O'Donoghue, Esq., Barrister, on Tuesday last, the appointment of one of the Crown prosecutors at the Commission and City Sessions has become vacant. The emoluments are about £400 a year, and the office in the gift of the Attorney-General.

Meeting at the School-house, Rathmines.—The Ladies' Irish Association for the Religious Instruction of the Native Irish, through the medium of their own tongue, will hold a meeting in the Old School-house, Rathmines, this evening, at seven o'clock, when a deputation from the society will attend.

Opinion of the French Military Critics on the Report of Baraguay D'Hilliers.—The next subject discussed is the report sent in by Baraguay D'Hilliers concerning the affair at Marignano. The tenor of the report is anything but satisfactory; there is, as you will perceive, an uneasy reproachful tone throughout the whole, which proves anything but content upon the part of the writer, and gives a colouring to the accusation of blunder somewhere which has been levelled against the attack by the military men of Paris. In this extraordinary report the contradictory orders are referred to, the hurried command, annulled by as hurried a counter-order, is hinted at; and altogether the document is as uncomfortable a thing as ever was penned. The faults, which have been already of course canvassed as having been committed by Baraguay D'Hilliers, would seem to belong to a higher commander, according to Baraguay D'Hilliers' impression: and it is therefore, perfectly natural, although imprudent and unconscious, to exhibit so publicly this conviction as to print it in an official report.—*Morning Star Correspondent.*

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, MAY 31.

"Your Majesty's possessions at Aden are in telegraphic communication with Egypt." Such was the first telegram transmitted to Suez through the Red Sea Telegraph by Brigadier Coghlan, the political resident at Aden, to be forwarded to our beloved Queen. The message was sent at 8 p.m. on Saturday, the 28th ult., and its reception at Suez was acknowledged in five minutes. Arrangements had been preconcerted between the political resident and Mr. Newall to celebrate the occasion with due *eclat*. Accordingly, when at six a.m. of the 28th the signal station announced there steamers in sight from the westward, the Lady Canning, with Brigadier Coghlan and a number of the residents on board, steamed out of the harbour and joined the Imperatriz, where they were welcomed with the greatest cordiality by Messrs. Newell and Gordon, the contractors, and by Mr. Lionel Gisborne, the originator and mainspring of the Red Sea telegraph. The Imperatriz then ran into Telegraph Bay within a stone's cast of the beach, and as the shore-end was being landed the old Cyclops fired a salute, and the crew gave a right good English cheer, which was heartily returned by all on board the Imperatriz.

Thus far, then, this enterprise has been crowned with complete success, and the greatest praise is due to all concerned in it for the indomitable energy which they have displayed in carrying it out. The difficulties which they have had to contend with were of no ordinary character. As far back as 1855 Mr. Lionel Gisborne projected telegraphic communication with India via the Red Sea. Lord Clarendon, then Minister for Foreign Affairs, favoured the proposition, and through the personal influence of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the sublime Porte, conceded to Mr. Gisborne the privilege of making the line, Turkey has granted to Englishmen the right to establish stations on the coasts of the Red Sea and at Alexandria, to nominate their own *employes*, and to have entire control and supervision of all through messages--viz. destined for Aden or India; so that practically, Mr. Gisborne secured for England the facilities and secrecy of telegraphic communication as completely as if the Red Sea and its coasts belonged to Great Britain. The Red Sea was said to be too deep or too shallow, its temperature was too low, its bed too rough, its waters swarmed with pirates, the difficulty of establishing stations would insuperable, we should be obliged to fortify several islands for the purpose, and in so doing would be driven to encroach upon the sovereignty of the Porte, &c. The Ministry were, doubtless, perplexed by the contradictory statements submitted to them by the best authorities on both sides. Fortunately they conceived the idea of having the Red Sea surveyed with the view of testing the feasibility of that route, and Captain Pullen's favourable reports confirmed what Mr. Gisborne and others had always asserted—that the physical difficulties had been greatly exaggerated. The result, so far, attests the wisdom of the decision, and completely vindicates the views first put forward by the original projectors.

The following account of the successful submersion of the cable between Suez and Aden will be interesting to many of your readers and the public generally:—The Imperador steamed out of the Suez roads on the 9th instant, having landed the end of the cable two days before, and Cosseir was reached in forty-eight hours, no accident whatever having delayed the process of paying out. The greatest depth in this section is supposed not to exceed 350 fathoms. During the paying out constant communication was maintained with the shore, and the Imperador was thus kept *au fait* of all public news as it was known at Alexandria. Nothing could work more satisfactorily than the paying-out machinery.

After leaving Cosseir, four days continuous steaming landed the cable at Suakin, where the Imperador completed her part of the work, having only about 30 miles of cable left on board. It is confidently asserted that no submarine cable has as yet been submerged with less by-slack than in the reach from Suez to Cosseir. The cable was designed, it appears, to speak at the rate of 10 words a minute through lengths not exceeding 500 knots; but in connecting Suakin and Suez direct, a distance of 800 miles, it was found that experienced hands could work at from eight to ten words per minute through the whole length, and by making a relay, or translation station, of Cossier, a speed of from thirteen to fifteen words was obtained. This is an unlooked-for and highly satisfactory result. The greatest depth between Cosseir and Suakin was about 450 fathoms.

At Suakin the company secured a splendid three-storied stone house, at the low rent of £40 per annum. The instrument room is 30 feet high and 10 by 30 feet large. The Turkish Kaimakan gave the company's officers every assistance in his power, and the station itself is as secure from Arab raids as that at Suez.

As soon as the office arrangements were completed a start was made in the Imperatriz for Aden, distant about 630 knots. The satisfactory working of the line from Suez determined Messrs. L. Gisborne and Brunton *to do away with Perim a station for the present*, so that the line now lies unbroken from Suakin to Aden. To allow, however, of Perim being eventually taken up as a station on the line, the cable was laid within a quarter of a mile of the island, and two coils of shore-end, each half a mile long, were dropped in three fathoms' water opposite the landing-place.

From Cosseir to Aden Captain Pullen led the way in the Cyclops, sounding every two hours. For a short time he had to give the *pas* to the Imperador, the Cyclops being very slow with a head wind. He has been for more than a year energetically engaged in developing the feasibility of this undertaking, and it is hoped that the Government will regard his services in the same light as the company appear to do, and that they will not fail to acknowledge them in a suitable manner. It is not to be forgotten that this is the Pullen of the North Star who distinguished himself in two Artic expeditions.

The first message sent from Aden was, as I have already said, from Brigadier Coghlan to her most gracious Majesty. The next was from Captain Pullen to the Admiralty, and the remainder from Mr. Gisborne to the board of directors in London. Though you may get a telegram from me before that time, the line will not be open to the public for a month to come.

The electricians now here report the state of the cable to be more perfect than when at Birkenhead in Messrs. Newall and Co.'s workshops. This is to be accounted for by the insulation being improved, from the gutta percha being subjected to the pressure of the sea, and from its being in tolerably cool water, for, although the surface of the Red Sea is often at 87 deg. Fahrenheit, at 250 fathoms it is only 70 deg.

The greatest depth in which the cable is laid between Suakin and Aden is 250 fathoms. The greatest depth throughout the whole line is 450 fathoms. The bottom is even, and consists of mud, sand, and small shells, with the *debris* of coral, which may be easily pulverised between the fingers. Not a single coral reef has been crossed.

The success of the Red Sea line has so emboldened the projectors that they propose to do away with Moculla as a station, and have decided to take the cable direct from Aden to Hallani, one of the Kooria Mooria islands, thence to Muscat, and finally to Kurrachee. But it is by no means improbable that the favourable view which Capt. Pullen's surveys have induced him to take of the route from Hallania to Bombay may eventually lead the company to adopt that line in preference to the more circuitous course by Muscat and Kurrachee.

It is by no means improbable that, even under existing circumstances, Indian and other Eastern messages dated a week later, may be transmitted to Alexandria in time to catch the preceding mail steamer before she starts from Marseilles. This will be one advantage. On the other hand, the present critical state of Europe, wherein it is not improbable that Turkey and Egypt may ultimately be complicated, may render it of vital importance that a message from the latter country should be despatched to Bombay without delay. Such an emergency may occur just after the mail steamer has left Suez; a telegram would precede it at Eden by five or six days, and, there being generally a government steamer on the station, no time would be lost in forwarding it to Bombay.

[Perim is the rock the possession of which by England excited lately the indignation of the *Debats*.]

SUEZ CANAL.

The public announcement made by M. de Lesseps in the *Presse Egyptienne* of the 26th ult., to the effect that the works of the Isthmus of Suez Canal had actually been commenced, has had the effect of causing considerable embarrassment to the Government of the Viceroy. The works in themselves might in reality be, and, doubtless were, of the most paltry description, but they were sufficient to constitute an important fact, which, once established, would have authorised further claims, not only upon the government of Egypt, but probably also upon the shareholders of the company. The matter therefore could no longer be ignored, and one of two decisions was inevitable—either the Government must disavow the proceedings of M. de Lesseps, thus retreating from the position into which it had willingly allowed itself to be led, or else these proceedings must be confirmed. The former course was no doubt difficult, but the latter more hazardous; for, if adopted, the known wishes and the admitted rights of the Porte must be set at open defiance.

The less dangerous of the two alternatives was accordingly chosen, and an official note to that effect was prepared and sent to the local journals for publication. This the *Presse Egyptienne* refused to insert, and the editor voluntarily suspended his paper. The action of the French Consulate, hitherto only suspected, now became openly manifest. This interference, I hear it said, was not *official*, but the result was that the Egyptian government was fairly checked in its action, and it is only after the lapse of nearly a fortnight that it has been able to carry out its original decision.

But this is at length fairly accomplished, as will be seen by the following translation of the circular despatch addressed to the European Consuls-General:—

"Alexandria, June 9, 1859.

"Monsieur le Consul-General,—His Highness the Viceroy of Egypt, in granting the concession of the Isthmus of Suez Canal, has established certain conditions in accordance with which that great enterprise was to be realised. His Highness, therefore, formally reserved the ratification of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, and the condition that the works shall be executed only after they shall have been authorised by the Sublime Porte.

"His Highness has openly manifested his sympathy and his good-will in favour of a work the interests of which are so eminently universal, but his Highness is determined not to tolerate that, under any pretext whatsoever, *operations to be carried on which cannot be executed until the approval to which they are subject shall have been obtained*.

"While bringing to your knowledge, Monsier le Consul-General, his Highness's determination to oppose himself to the works now in course of execution on the territory of the Isthmus, which by their nature, as well as by the qualification which had been given to them, can in no way be characterised as preparatory studies, I beg that you will require those of your subjects whom it may concern forthwith to cease in their participation, in order that the Egyptian Government may not be placed in a situation which would oblige it to have recourse to measures rendered necessary for insuring the exercise of its rights.

"Receive, Monsier le Consul-General, the assurance my of distinguished consideration,

"CHERIF-PASHA,"

"The Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Peremptory orders have, moreover, been sent to M. de Lesseps prohibiting him from continuing his operations; but there is reason to believe that he intends persisting until stopped by main force.

It is an unquestionable fact that the French Government has been brought to bear upon Said Pasha in favour of M. de Lesseps' pretentions, if not directly by the French Consul-General himself, at least indirectly through his Vice-Consuls and other agents.—*Correspondent of Times*.

THE UNITED STATES.

[The following important communication is from the Correspondent (American) of the *Daily News*. We can vouch for his accuracy and truth. Ed. *I. T.*]

NEW YORK, JUNE 8.—The South is in a fever of agitation over the slavery question and the slave trade. The approach of another election, in which it will have once more to try its strength with the North, with the disadvantage of Douglas's defection, and with the strong probability that in the interval which has elapsed since 1856, the republican cause has been striking deeper root than ever into the hearts of the people at the North, is of course alarming the chivalry about the fate of the "institution." Meetings and conventions of the most ferocious kind are being daily held, and Southern orators are vying with each other in denunciations of the North and of the Union, and advocacy of the slave trade. The point they are now urging with most vehemence is the necessity for extending the protection of the United States laws to slave property in all the territories, in defiance of any legislation on the subject by the local legislatures. In other words, they seek to have the Dred Scott religion carried out, and to prevent the interference of the people with the institution, until the territory rises into a state. The more violent of the fire-eaters are constantly recommending forcible resistance to the federal government on the subject of the slave trade. It is but fair to say, however, that the federal government is not likely to place them under the necessity of putting their threats into execution, as it takes particular care to let the slave trade alone. The traffic is now being carried on tolerably openly along most points of the Southern coast where a landing can be conveniently effected. The Texas newspapers have recently begun to advertise "prime negroes, just arrived from Africa," and they are bought and sold as openly as any other kind of import. No attempt is now made to repress the movement. All the prosecutions instituted have failed most miserably. In one case, Captain Corrie's, a bill was found by the grand jury, but that body immediately after published a manifesto, regretting the painful necessity under which their oaths and the judge's charge had placed them, and declaring that nothing was farther from their thoughts than to fasten any moral stigma on the gallant captain; that, on the contrary, as men, they highly approved of his proceedings, and apologised to him and the public most sincerely for the inconvenience they had been compelled to cause him.

The harvest prospects up to last week were splendid in all parts of the country. The accounts from the west surpassed anything that has been known for years. The fruit crop in particular was more promising than it has been for seven years back. On Saturday, however, the greater part of Ohio and the western part of the State of New York were visited by a severe frost, with a slight fall of snow. Similar accounts are coming today from all parts of the country; some of which represent the damage done as very serious. There seems to be little doubt that these statements are in the main true; though every occurrence of the sort is apt to be seized hold of eagerly by the speculators, and puffed into portentous importance. It must be admitted, however, that there has rarely been a time when a good harvest was of more importance than it is now, as it is all that is wanted to set the country on its legs again. Business has been languishing ever since 1857; and the harvest last year was bad; but the war and the large yield which we are now promised bid fair to set matters to rights. The declarations of the British government upon the subject of neutral rights and contraband of war are exciting a good deal of attention. The restrictions which that luminary of diplomacy, Lord Malmesbury, seems disposed to place on British shipping touching the transport of various articles for the belligerents, have put all the drooping shipowners upon the *qui vive*, and they are already singing pæans over the probable transfer of the European carrying trade to American bottoms, and the consequent revival of the American shipping trade. The *Tribune* of this morning says very truly that the British merchants now begin to feel the inconvenience of the stringent rules upon the nature and extent of neutral rights, which Great Britain has always endeavoured to enforce when actually engaged in hostilities herself. France occupies at this moment the position in which Great Britain has so often found herself, in complete possession of the ocean as against her enemies. If she choose to press the doctrine which Great Britain has so often urged under similar circumstances, some rather unpleasant complications may arise between the two countries, and some rather unpleasant restrictions be entailed on British commerce.

The accounts from the gold regions in Pike's Peak continue to be unmitigatedly miserable. The emigrants still pour homeward penniless, half-naked, and starving. Some cases of horrible destitution are reported on the return journey across the plains. In one instance, two brothers actually killed a third and ate him.

In the political world there is hardly anything going on that is worth recording. Mr. Buchanan is making a short tour in the south, and is received by his admirers with general applause. The South certainly would be most ungrateful if it did not receive him cordially, for he has sacrificed almost everything he could sacrifice in its interest, amongst other things his prospects, such as they were, of re-election. His enemies insist that he is again a candidate, but he himself most strenuously denies it, and the way in which contradictions on this subject are handled backwards and forwards are amongst the most amusing incidents of electioneering. One of the latest charges against him is that whenever he takes a walk in public at Washington, he makes desperate efforts to straighten himself, and tread firmly, so as not to let the burden of years which now presses heavily upon him be too plainly visible. On the expiration of his term of office he will be seventy—time, one would think, for a man to long for his own fireside and his own garden, and to feel sick of parties and platforms. General Cass, the present Foreign Secretary, is another veteran politician whom the close of the present administration will doubtless consign to private life; and I may add that he is, by all accounts, one more added to the long list of those who have found in political pursuits nothing but vanity, and in ambition nothing but bitterness. He has for more than twenty years been an expectant of the presidency, and has always been an able, energetic, and intensely national man; but it was his bad fortune to reach his zenith at a period when political parties had long ceased to choose their ablest members for the highest offices in their gift, when the "platform" in short had become of much more importance than the candidate. The utmost he has been able to accomplish at the close of a long and laborious life is to secure the foreign secretaryship in this administration. He has done its duties well, but this is the last of him.

[To explain this, it is necessary to remark that Dred Scott having resided for two years in a free state thereby acquired a title to his freedom. The widow who owned him married again, and her husband was anxious to yield to Dred Scott's claim, and the wife's trustee opposed him. The case came on for trial in Massachusettes, about four years since, when seven judges against five declared that "Slaves are as cattle, and have no *locus standi* in American courts." Consequently Dred Scott was condemned to slavery for life. He was, however, sold to a gentleman of St. Louis who immediately manumitted him.—ED. *I. T.*]

JUDGES IN INDIA.—The following is a list of the names, appointments, and monthly salaries of all judicial officers, &c. in the East Indies, according to a recent return to the House of Commons—viz., in Bengal, Sir B. Peacock, Knt., Chief Justice, 6,945 rupees; Sir C. Jackson, Knt., Puisne Judge, appointed Puisne Judge in Bombay in October, 1852, 5,209r; Sir M. Wells, Knt., Puisne Judge, 5,209r; Mr. Wm. Ritchie, Advocate-General, 3,443r; Mr. T. H. Cowie, Standing Counsel, 1,833r; Mr. F. C. Sandes, 2,000r; Mr. W. Macpherson, Master in Equity, Registrar, and Accountant-General, 3,000r; Mr. Henry Holroyd, Prothonotary, Clerk of the Papers, Clerk of the Crown, 3,000r; Mr. C. S. Hogg, Administrator-General, paid by fees; Mr. Robert O'Dowda, Sworn Clerk 1,200r; Mr. H. Smoult, Taxing Officer and Record Keeper, 1,600r. At Fort St. George—Sir H. Davison, Knt. Chief Justice, appointed Chief Justice in Bombay in February, 1859, 5,000r.; Sir A. Bittleston, Knt., Puisne Judge, 4,166r.; Mr. T. S. Smith, Advocate-General, 2,157r.; Mr. J. R. Boyson, Solicitor-General, 1,175r.; Mr. C. M. Teed, Master in Equity, 525r.; ditto, Administrator-General, 700r.; Mr. T. R. Norton, Clerk of the Crown and Examiner, 175r. In Bombay,—Sir M. A. Sausse, Knt., Chief Justice, appointed Puisne Judge in 1855, 6,000r; Sir M. Arnould, Knt., Puisne Judge, 4,166r; Mr. A. J. Lewis, Advocate-General, 1,500r; Mr. T. P. Bickersteth, Company's Solicitor, 1,200r; Mr. T. L. Jenkins, Master in Equity, 525r; ditto, Examiner of Insolvent Debtors' Court, 153r; Mr. C. M. T. Pollock, Clerk of the Crown, 525r; Mr. W. Brookfield, Deputy Clerk of the Crown, 175r; Mr. T. H. Sandes, Administrator-General, 850r. All these belong to the English bar, with the exception of Sir M. R. Sausse, who belongs to the Irish bar.

THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.—Several works have within the last few days been added to the National Portrait Gallery. They consist of portraits of Cowley, the poet; Selden, the Marquis of Ormond, Lord Hood, and the seven bishops who were tried and acquitted in James II.'s reign. The two first named are, however, the only ones of these now acquisitions which are yet hung up in the gallery. The others are [illegible]

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

Lord REDESDALE, as Deputy Speaker, took his seat upon the woolsack shortly before 5 o'clock, in the absence of Lord Campbell, the recently appointed Lord Chancellor.

About 60 peers were in attendance, among whom were the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Ellenborough, Lord Lyndhurst Lord Brougham, Lord Cranworth, Earl St. Germans, Lord Overstone, and Lord Broughton. The leading members of the present and late Ministry were absent. Some peers took their usual seats, irrespective of the changes of Government, but, for the most part the Conservative and the Liberal peers exchanged seats.

After the presentation of a few petitions,

Lord REDESDALE rose to move the adjournment of the House. He said,—Before I move the adjournment of the House, at the request of a noble earl not now in his place, till Thursday next, I beg to say that the House will meet on Thursday simply to enable private business to be carried on. No public business will be transacted until Thursday week.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 4 o'clock.

Since the last sitting parties have changed sides, the Liberals now sitting behind the Minister, and the Conservatives on the Opposition benches. Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Lindsay, however, still retain their former seats on the front Opposition bench, below the gangway. Considerable amusement was created by some hon. gentlemen being led by the force of habit to range themselves on the wrong side. Mr. Atherton, for instance, gravely made his way to his accustomed seat, without seeming to notice the new faces around him, and it was only when congratulated by his neighbours on his accession to the Conservative ranks that he discovered his error. Lord Alfred Paget, too, would have mistaken his way but for a friendly pluck at his coat-tails just as he was straying into the hostile camp. The only representatives of the new government were Mr. Brand, the new Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Clive, the new Under-Secretary for the Home Department.

The SPEAKER read a letter from Sir A. Wilson in acknowledgment of the vote of thanks passed by the House of Commons in the last session.

CHARING-CROSS RAILWAY BILL.

On the motion for the third reading of this bill,

Sir DE L. EVANS moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon the various railway projects of which the termini are proposed to be established within or in the immediate vicinity of the metropolis.

Mr. INGHAM deprecated delay at this critical period of the session, which might have the effect of throwing over the Bill for the year altogether. The project was of the utmost importance to the metropolis, and would do more than anything else to relieve the traffic of the streets of London.

Mr. TITE opposed the bill on the ground that it would interfere with St. Thomas's Hospital.

Colonel W. PATTEN thought the motion for a commission would have been better made on the second reading of the Bill, and advised its withdrawal.

After a few words from Sir De L. Evans, the motion was withdrawn, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

LONDON (CITY) GAS BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this Bill,

Mr. Alderman CUBITT, as a member of the Commission of Sewers, opposed the motion upon public grounds, and moved as an amendment that it should be read a second time that day three months. He believed it to be highly prejudicial to health that the manufacture of gas in so densely crowded a situation on the banks of the Thames as that occupied by these works should be permitted, and in this view he was supported by that highly scientific man, Dr. Letheby.

Colonel NORTH supported the second reading, on the grounds that the bill had gone before a committee of the House of Lords, who had heard evidence for five days and had approved the preamble, and that the manufacture of gas in the locality and under the circumstances involved neither injury to health nor a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

Mr. CLIVE suggested that the motion should be postponed for a fortnight, in order that the matter might be investigated by the Home Department.

Mr. JACKSON protested against the unnecessary interference of the Home Department with private bills.

Mr. ESTCOURT recommended that the bill should be allowed to go before a select committee, where the sanitary question would be fully inquired into. If the result should be against the bill, the house could of course reject the measure, even should it pass the committee.

Mr. AYRTON also supported the motion, believing that inquiry was necessary, and not thereby pledging himself to support the bill in any future stage.

Mr. Alderman CUBITT then withdrew his amendment, and the bill was read a second time.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Alcock, from the Board of Works of Wandsworth, against the gas monopoly; by Mr. Mellor, from the proprietor, printers, and publishers of the *Nottingham Weekly Times*, for the repeal of the paper duties; by Lord H. Thynne, from the rural dean and clergy of the rural deanery of West Chalke, in the county of Wilts, against the bill entitled a "Bill for the better regulation of Endowed Schools;" by Mr. Gore Langton, from the ministers and messengers of the Bristol Association of 46 Baptist churches, in favour of the bill for amending the law relating to endowed schools; by Mr. G. Duff, from the parishes of Alva and King Edward, against the fusion of the Aberdeen Colleges; by Mr. A. Steuart, from members of the Wesleyan congregation, Cambridge, against the authoritative exclusion of the bible from the government system of education in India; by Mr. Horsfall, from the Law Society of Liverpool, in favour of the law of Property and Trustees Relief Amendment Bill; by Mr. John Locke, from the artificers of the Land Transport Corps, praying for inquiry into the circumstances under which the petitioners were enlisted and discharged; by Mr. Matheson, from the Kirk Session of Nairn, and from the general inhabitants of Nairn, praying that the Bible may not be excluded from the government schools in India; by Mr. Kinnaird, from the minister, elders and deacon of the Free Middle Church of Perth, for the removal of the prohibition on the Bible in India; by Mr. W. O'Stanley, from the Board of Guardians of the Holyhead Union, in favour of a financial board of rate payers; by Mr. Kekewich (2), from Ermington and Yealmpton, Devon, against the abolition of church rates; also for confining the powers of vestries and churchwardens to impose a church-rate for those purposes only as by law are declared to be necessary; from Mr. O. Ricardo, from the British Medical Association, praying that the Public Health Act may be re-enacted as a permanent measure with certain amendments by Sir H. Cairns, from the Synod of Armagh and Monaghan, against the present jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in Ireland; and by Mr. Bentinck, from the inhabitants of Carbrooke, in the county of Norfolk, praying that the Bible may not be excluded from government schools in India.

THE SHIPBUILDING DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

Mr. JACKSON asked the noble lord the Secretary to the Admiralty whether he intended to proceed with the motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the management and expenditure of the shipbuilding department of the navy, notice of which stood on the paper in his name.

Lord C. PAGET was sure that his hon. friend would give him credit for an earnest desire that there should be an inquiry into the matters connected with the shipbuilding department of the Admiralty, and he was quite certain that the noble Duke who now presided over the Admiralty had it equally at heart that this great branch of our naval service should be thoroughly looked into. If he now asked permission to withdraw the motion of which he had given notice it was not that he at all desired to shirk the question, but that he thought that his hon. friend and those who, like him, were anxious for this inquiry should put some faith in the good intentions of the noble duke and in his own. He only asked them not to spur a willing horse, and under these circumstances he should not proceed with the motion which stood in his name (hear, hear.)

Mr. JACKSON gave notice that in the next session of Parliament he should move for a select committee to inquire not only into the shipbuilding department, but also into the general expenditure of the navy (hear, hear).

THE REFORM BILL.

Mr. E. JAMES gave notice that on Monday week he should ask the first Lord of the Treasury whether it was the intention of the government to introduce a Bill to amend the representation of the people in Parliament during the present session (opposition cheers).

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Colonel W. PATTEN gave notice that on Tuesday, the 5th of July, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to enable railway companies to settle their differences with other companies by means of arbitration.

Colonel DUNNE gave notice that on an early day he should move the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the organization of the civil portion of the war department, its expenditure, and the various branches into which it was divided.

Captain VERNON gave notice that on Tuesday, the 5th of July, he should move that the house should resolve itself into committee to consider a humble address to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to give directions that the benefits conferred by the Royal warrant of the 17th December, 1855, upon regimental quartermasters retiring subsequent to the date of the declaration of war with Russia should be extended, so far as the honorary rank of captain was concerned, to those quartermasters who had completed the service required by the warrant, but had retired previous to that date.

Mr. PALK gave notice that as her Majesty had decided to promote the formation of volunteer rifle corps, as well as artillery corps in maritime towns, he should on Tuesday next move that the House should resolve itself into a committee to consider an address praying that she would give directions that the necessary arms, accoutrements, and ammunition should be furnished to them, and assuring her that the House would make good the same.

OUR NAVAL DEFENCES.

Sir C. NAPIER, in announcing his intention to postpone the motion for a select committee to inquire into the state of the Admiralty of which he had given notice, said that he had been made very uneasy by a statement which he had heard had that forenoon been made by Lord Derby.

The SPEAKER said that the gallant Admiral could not make a speech unless he intended to conclude with a motion.

Sir C. NAPIER would conclude with a motion for an adjournment of the House. He had heard that Lord Derby had that morning at a meeting of his friends, stated that he understood from Mr. Gladstone, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he was quite shocked at our expenses, and that he was determined to reduce them. The Chancellor of the Exchequer might reduce the expenses, but he trusted that there would be no reduction of the defences of the country (opposition cheers.) He gave the late government great credit for what they had done towards putting our defences in a proper state and condition. If the late government had done what he thought necessary for the defence of the country, he could not have conscientiously voted against them, and he hoped that the government which had just acceded to office would go much further than they had done. He trusted there would be no reduction of our fleets and armies (hear, hear). [illegible] of the navigation are stated to have been on a scale which will go far to account for the necessity that has existed for the transmission of gold from St. Petersburg to London, especially as similar orders have been executed in America and elsewhere, many of which are paid for by draughts on this country. Within the past month the Hercules steamer has landed from St. Petersburg five complete sets of engines, for first-rate men o' war, and many of our engineering firms have still large commissions to execute. According to the last dates the utmost exertions were being made in all the naval departments, in preparation, it was said, for the return of the Grand Duke Constantine. The Neva division of the Russian fleet is now asserted to comprise 80 first-class gunboats, constructed on the best recent models, while the Baltic fleet consists of 35 sail of the line, 14 of which at present at Cronstadt, are screw line-of-battle ships of from 80 to 120 guns each. It is affirmed that during the last month a continental contract had been in execution in this country for 60,000 bags of ships' bread. This would suffice for 30 sail of the line for six months. Looking, also, at the purchases of horses, coal, and other material, the flow of money to England, which has been one of the first consequences of the war is easily explained." This was a statement well worthy of the consideration of the house. Russia could send thirty-five sail of the line into the North Sea, and if she were to do so the confusion caused in this country would be such as we could form no conception of. He trusted, therefore, that such a fleet would be got in readiness as would enable us to meet France, Russia, or any other nation upon the sea (hear, hear).

Mr. W. WILLIAMS thought the gallant admiral should have waited to hear the statements of the government before urging upon them the expenditure of money. The hon. and gallant admiral was always anxious to spend the public money, and he believed no party that would be in office would ever satisfy him on that head (hear, hear). He was the only naval officer in England who seemed to be always afraid of attack from foreign countries (a laugh).

The motion for the adjournment of the house was then withdrawn.

PUBLIC WALKS, ETC.

Mr. STANLEY called the attention of the House to the subject of public walks and places of exercise for the working classes near great towns. In whatever direction they went in the metropolis and other large towns, they found the working classes compressed into narrow and close localities. This was in one sense a mark of our prosperity but it was also a proof that we had forgotten our duty to those classes in not supplying them with space where they could have exercise and enjoy themselves after their work was done. He had moved for a committee on this subject 26 years ago, and the fruit of that committee's report was four new parks opened to the public in the metropolis. He had walked four miles over portions of this enormous city, and could not find a single spot of open ground on which the humble classes might exercise themselves (cries of "Move.") He did not ask for any government grant, but only that facilities should be given to those who desired voluntarily to provide the funds necessary for setting apart public places of recreation. He thought also that care should be taken to preserve the footpaths on the roads in order to the safety of the public (move, move). This was a question that did not perhaps much interest this House, but it was one of deep interest to the people out of doors. In every large town the population was increasing to an enormous extent, and it was absolutely necessary for the public health that large open spaces, such as he had referred to, for air and exercise, should be provided. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the establishment of public walks and places of exercise for the working classes near great towns.

Mr. SOTHERON-ESTCOURT called the attention of the House to what he deemed an irregularity on the part of the hon. member in moving for leave to bring in a bill when the notice put upon the paper by him only vaguely indicated his intention to make a motion on the subject, without stating the precise object of such motion.

The motion for leave to bring in a bill was then agreed to.

POOR LAW BOARDS (PAYMENT OF DEBTS).

The Earl of MARCH moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to provide for the payment of debts incurred by boards of guardians in unions, and parishes and boards of management in school districts.

The bill was subsequently brought in by the noble lord and read a first time.

COUNTY RATES (IRELAND).

Mr. HASSARD moved for a return for each of the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, and 1858, of the amount paid out of county rates in Ireland on foot of expenses of prosecutions and witnesses at prosecutions at assizes and quarter sessions.

Agreed to.

THE MINISTERIAL RE-ELECTIONS.

On the order of the day being read for a Committee of Supply,

Mr. BRAND said in moving the postponement of that order he would avail himself of the opportunity to state the course which her Majesty's government proposed to take with reference to the further adjournment of the House. It would not be becoming in him to advert to the circumstances which had led to the recent change in the Administration, but he might be permitted to state that it was the anxious desire of Her Majesty's Government that no unnecessary delay should take place in the resumption of the public business. The house was aware that no new writ would be issued for the election of a member until the expiration of 14 days after the meeting of Parliament. That period expired with that day (Tuesday), and it would afterwards be his duty to move that certain new writs should be issued in consequence of the acceptance of office by those members of her Majesty's government who had held seats in that house. The return to those new writs would occasion a delay in the business of the house of about a week, and it was consequently impossible that any of the responsible Ministers of the Crown could be in their places until about the middle of the ensuing week. He would therefore give notice that to-morrow (Wednesday) he should move that the house on its rising do adjourn until Thursday, the 30th of June; and he begged leave to move that the order of the day now read should be fixed for that day.

The order of the day for the Committee of Supply was accordingly so postponed.

CONTROVERTED ELECTION RETURNS.

The Clerk of the House announced that petitions had been presented against the returns for the county of Roscommon, the boroughs of Great Yarmouth, Sandwich, Athlone (two), Cheltenham, Kidderminster (a laugh), Bridgewater, Lyne Regis, Kingston-upon-Hull (two), Newry, Frome, King's County, the boroughs of Weymouth (two), Preston, Windsor Chatham, Peterborough (two), Beverley (three), Carlisle (great laughter and ironical cheers from the Opposition), Dundalk, and Wakefield, the county of Merioneth, the borough of Dover (a laugh), Bodmin, and Carlow (two), the county of Kent, and the borough of Barnstaple (two).

TENANT-RIGHT IN IRELAND.

Mr. BRADY gave notice that on Thursday week he should ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether it was the intention of the government to bring in a Bill on the subject of tenant-right in Ireland.

The house then adjourned, at half-past 5 o'clock, until to-morrow (this day).

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. M'Mahon,—Bill to repeal and amend certain laws and statutes relating to the admission of barristers and attorneys to practise in Ireland.

Colonel Dunn,—Select committee appointed to inquire into the principle adopted for making contracts for the public departments, and the effect which the present system has upon the expenditure of public money.

Colonel North,—That this House will, on the 5th day of July next, resolve itself into a committee to consider an address to her Majesty, that she will be graciously pleased to grant the half-pay of £4,000 a-year, unattached pay, to certain general officers who obtained promotion upon half-pay under the provisions of the General Order of the 23d of April, 1826, who have since become general officers, and are now receiving only the half-pay of their regimental rank.

Mr. Danby Seymour,—Address for copy of any correspondence between Secretary of State for India and the Indian Government relating to the discontent of the European troops in India.

Mr. M'Mahon,—Bill to secure a right of appeal in criminal cases.

Mr. Brand,—That the House at its rising do adjourn till Thursday, the 30th of June.

PROGRESS OF GAS LIGHTNING, COUNTY MONAGHAN.—The nobility and gentry of this county seem to have adopted with considerable spirit the system of home-made gas-lighting which has been so successfully introduced into this country by Messrs. Edmundson and Co., of Capel-street, Dublin.—Lough Fea Castle, the seat of E. P. Shirley, Esq., was the first place in the county Monaghan lighted by this process. The Right Hon. Lord Cremorne has employed the same invention for lighting his residence, Dartry: and very recently Rossmore Park, the seat of the Right Hon. Lord Rossmore, has also been lighted by the Messrs Edmundson with their patent gas. In each case the light is brilliant, and perfectly free from impurity. It has been found very convenient in lighting passages, out-offices, &c., and by far the best and cheapest method of lighting up the reception-rooms of the mansions where it has been introduced.

CHARGE OF FORGERY AND EMBEZZLEMENT.—A man named Thomas Chisholm, who arrived in Armagh, from Melbourne, a short time ago, and has since moved in a respectable circle, was arrested at the Beresford Arms Hotel, on Monday evening, by Constable Richards, of the Armagh constabulary, and a detective named Smith, from Victoria. It is stated that he was employed in the Department of the Board of Works, near Melbourne, and after his departure for Ireland, several defalcations were discovered, amounting to nearly £2,000. Immediately the case was given to Smith, and a description of the accused forwarded to the Armagh police, soon after which Richards identified him, and kept close watch on him until Monday evening, when, in company with Mr. Smith, he arrested him. It is alleged that Chisholm is also guilty of forgery, but the particulars have not transpired. He will be brought before the magistrates at the petty sessions, on Thursday, and in the meantime has been committed for trial.—*Northern Whig*.

READING ELECTION.—A Liberal candidate, Sir F. Goldsmid, has appeared for Reading, in anticipation of the elevation of Sir Henry Keating, M.P., to the bench. Mr. R. Benson has also issued an address as a Conservative.

REVENUE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The amount of revenue for the quarter ending March 31, was over £38,000 greater than that of the corresponding quarter of 1858. A large portion of it is traceable to the increase in land sales, and to the newly imposed assessment; but £22,000 is from the customs receipts alone.

THE KIDNAPPING CASE, LIVERPOOL.—Captain Leslie, of the British ship Louisa Brigenton, was to-day (Wednesday) committed for trial to the assizes, by the Liverpool magistrates, for illegally detaining and bringing to Liverpool from Valparaiso four Chilian gentlemen, two of them members of the Chilian Parliament, and the other two newspaper editors and proprietors, who had given offence to the Chilian Executive by advocating a change of government.

THE FUNERAL OF LATE PRINCE METTERNICH.—The funeral of Prince de Metternich took place with great pomp at Vienna, the church of St. Charles having been fitted up for the ceremony. The Archdukes Francis Charles and [illegible], the diplomatic body, the ministers, the councillors of the [illegible], a number of generals, and the civil and military authorities of the city were present. The [illegible] the funeral cortege, composed of [illegible] carriages, passed, were crowded with spectators. [illegible]

THE CROPS.

COUNTY MAYO.—The continuous drought has not been attended with the inconvenience heretofore experienced by farmers, as the several crops look most healthy, especially cereals, wheat and oats being most luxuriant, and the former, in general, shot into ear. The early planted potato crop is promising well, but the later sowings look weakly and much in need of rain. The turnip tillage is unusually extensive this season, and the plants are escaping the ravages of the fly to a very general extent. Meadows, some of which have already been cut, are not as weighty as in former years, and in general must be later than usual. The partial moisture of the past two days will help the growth of grass, which is very deficient, compared with former seasons.—*Mayo Constitution*.

CO. DERRY.—The weather has been extremely dry for nine or ten weeks, scarcely any rain having fallen during that entire period, and it is to be feared that the crops have been injured to a considerable extent. Very few farmers have been able to get their turnip seed to vegetate; and, though the land has been manured, and the crops sown in most places three or four weeks ago, they had not grown, and the seed up to yesterday lay quite dry. Flax, where late sown, is said to be an entire failure in many places. Oats will fall far short of the produce of other years. This crop is both thin and short. Upland hay is said to be less than half a crop. Experienced farmers say that it is at least thirty years since the same extent of injury has been sustained in this part of Ireland from an over-dry spring. Yesterday the barometer gave way slightly, and there has been rain. From the present atmospheric appearances, however, more rain may be anticipated.—*Derry Journal*.

COUNTY KILKENNY.—Up to Tuesday, in the district immediately surrounding our city there had been no rain for the past six weeks except slight showers on the mornings of the 1st and 17th inst; and throughout our county generally during the same period very little rain has fallen. The consequence of this state of drought is that our grass lands are quite parched, many of them having the appearance of fallow land, and cattle are therefore in much want of food, whilst the early meadows, many of which are cut and saved —Mr. Bradley, Richview, always an early man, has the produce of twenty acres already ricked—will not exceed half an average crop. Our wheat crop, in general, looks well; it is nearly all in blossom and the weather is most favourable for it at that critical period. We shall not, however, it would seem, like our neighbours in many parts of England, be overburdened with straw. Barley and oats look pretty healthy, but are very short and in great want of moisture. Potatoes in drill generally look wretched—a field belonging to Mr. Shaw, at Kilree, is a pleasing exception—but in ridges they appear much better. Mangolds and carrots are growing much better than last season. Turnips very rarely to be found over ground yet.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

IRISH EMIGRATION.—According to the returns received from the enumerators at the several Irish ports, it appears that 68,093 persons, of whom 37,658 were males, and 30,435 females, emigrated from Ireland during the year 1858; of these, 2,557 males and 1,199 females—in all 3,756 persons—stated that they were not residents of that country. Such of the latter as belonged to England and Wales and the Continent of Europe left chiefly by Cork; and almost all who had come from the United States, Canada, and the West Indies, embarked at Galway. It is not improbable that those who went from Galway were induced to choose that route in consequence of the communication recently established between it and America, which appears to offer great advantages to transatlantic passengers in point of time and expense over the ports of Great Britain. In addition to the non-residents of Ireland above mentioned, there were 1,364 emigrants from various Irish counties, who left by Galway in 1858; in 1857 there were only 197 emigrants altogether from that port; whilst in 1858 there were 2,081, showing the importance which the public already attach to the line from Galway to America. The actual number of residents of Ireland who would thus appear to have emigrated in 1858 was 64,337. Viewing these as representing the decrease, and the estimated excess of births over deaths as the increase of the population, the probable number of inhabitants in Ireland on the 1st of January, 1856, may be taken as 6,009,113 persons—the calculation showing a diminution of [illegible] people only during the year ending the 31st of December last. The computations by which the estimated number of births and deaths has been found are based on the average annual rates of these events in England, or one birth to 31, and one death to every 45, of the population.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.—The acreage under crops in Ireland in 1858 was as follows:—Wheat, 546,964 statute acres; oats, 1,981,241; barley, 190,768; bere, 5,002; rye, 11,470; potatoes, 1,159,707; turnips, 338,202; mangel wurzel, 29,547; cabbage, 33,132; flax, 91,646; hay, 1,424,495. It appears that in 1858 compared with 1857, the wheat crop shows an increase of 83,507 qrs. although a less extent was sown—the average produce per acre having been greater. Oats with the same average yield per acre as in 1857, produced 58,194 qrs. more in 1858, owing to a larger acreage; barley and bere, with a higher average yield per acre, gave a lower total produce owing to the decrease in their extent. Potatoes exhibit an increase both in acreage and average yield per acre, and afforded an addition of 1,382,881 tons to the food of the country. Turnips, mangel wurzel, and cabbage, also show an increased produce in 1858. Flax, although with a diminished extent of 6,075 acres, shows, owing to a greater produce per acre, a general increase in yield of 3,108 tons in 1858. The hay crop also appears to have produced 134,362 tons more in 1858 than in 1857.

GREAT LEINSTER CATTLE SHOW.—Dundalk is on the *qui vive*—quite in action and bustle preparing for this grand affair, which is to come off in the latter end of the ensuing month. The hall of the New Corn Exchange will be completed in due time, so as to afford accommodation for the banquet, which will be attended by the Lord Lieutenant and the *elite* of the Irish aristocracy. Sheds for the cattle are in course of erection in a portion of L[illegible]den's demesne. Exhibitors from France and the Continent generally are expected, and accordingly the "Accommodation Committee" have issued circulars inviting all parties who have bedroom accommodation to communicate with them. There will be a splendid display of agricultural implements, and no doubt Louth, which has won a high character for this species of manufacture, will not be distanced in the competition for fame. Innkeepers, lodging-house keepers, and such folk, are all busy in putting their houses in order. It is but mere justice to state that the supervision of the arrangements for the Great Cattle Show reflects the utmost credit on the local committee. —*Newry Telegraph*.

DEPORTATION OF PAUPERS FROM ENGLAND TO BELFAST.—Thomas O'Brien, aged sixty-six, and forty years in North Shields, was sent here on the 14th inst. by the authorities of that place. He was born in Monaghan. Patrick M'Fadden and three motherless children were also sent here by the same authorities, after being nine years in North Shields. Both these men are worn out by labour in England, and when not able to work were sent over here, where they are unknown, all their friends being dead. Captain M'Bride provided them with lodging for one night, and then sent them at their own request to the Union Workhouse. He also forwarded twelve persons to Glasgow, and three persons to Londonderry, on the same day. In addition to the above cases, Mr. M'Bride also sent away on Wednesday evening four individuals to Glasgow and three to Fleetwood, rather than allow them to remain here a burden to the union.—*Banner of Ulster*.

MADAME DE BEAUHARNAIS.—"We enter a salon where the guests feel more at home than with Mme. Neckar. The authoress of *Fausse Inconstance* and of *Les Amants d'Autrefois* did not aspire to the manly glories like Mme. de Stael, graces scarcely befitting a female. She possessed one of those womanly talents which never alarm or offend the self-love of the other sex, and leave in Sappho a grace arising from weakness, and a portion of Eve. Mme. de Beauharnais possessed the power of entertaining as well as receiving. She knew how to listen, and to appear to listen when she listened not. She had said one or two good things in her life, and she never repeated them except at long intervals. To these charms, to a caressing interest taken in her guests, she joined good dinners on Tuesday and Thursday. Her salon was an excellent inn; but it was a calumny, though resembling truth very much, that her cook had taught her to read. * * The Chevalier Michael de Cubieres, her favorite poet, was a constant visitor. This worthy mistook Marat for Apollo; and, two years after wrote to Mme. de Beauharnais,—'Make hymns to Cupid but sing the hymns of the Church no longer. Above all do not give yourself the *discipline*, and believe in Voltaire rather than the Pope.'"—*Du Goncourt*.

THE STONES OF THE BASTILE.—Ruggerié gets up his pantomime, and announces as among the actors the very Gardes-Françaises that took the building. When the Theatre Francais, Rue de Richelieu, opens it will expend 16,000 livres to mount *La Prise de Bastile*, and 2000 livres every evening in powder and fire-works. The Sieur Pommey executes the model of the prison in plaster, a line to the foot, and it will ornament every room in Paris, at an expense of forty-eight livres. Some fine ladies, attended by Mirabeau, take up a stone on the platform, and throw it into the fosse, crying out the magic word 'Liberty!'—all Paris rush into the mud to pick up this precious stone. A pound of Bastile material sells as dear as a pound of the best fresh meat;—the Chevalier D'Eon sends some lumps of the precious relics to Lord Stanhope. On the 1st of December they sell by auction on the spot, the lead, iron, kitchen ranges, dishes, and plates; and patriotic bidders contend for the remains of the *stone chest*. Palloy is the great disposer of the stones of the fortress; he organizes his commerce on a large scale. For the sale of this sacred species of solid commerce he dispatches through the world bag men who may be considered missionaries. He has agents, secretaries, ambassadors; and he forms companies of young men whom he distributes through France, their pockets filled with the granite, their mouths with a ready harangue which he has made them commit to memory. He sends to the capitals of the departments models of the Bastile cut in Bastile stone. Every detachment of three chests is attended by a detachment of the National Guard, and the waggoners are the bearers of a kind of permits signed *Palloy*. Out of this material Palloy makes bonbonnieries, dice-boxes, little castles, and ink-stands, the last from a hint given by a man of imagination. Out of the prison chains, he fashions patriotic medals destined to repose on the breasts of free men; and when Lepelletier Saint-Fargeau happens to be killed, Palloy sends to his family the letter written in condolence by the president of the convention, engraved on a stone of the Bastile and framed with the wood of one of its doors.—*Jules de Goncourt*.

HANDEL'S MESSIAH.—The *Messiah* was composed in the year 1741; and, down to a very recent period, it has been believed that this oratorio was performed in that year, and so coldly received that the composer was induced to seek for better fortune in Ireland. This is the account given in the "Memoirs of the Life of Handel," published in 1760 the year after Handel's death, and adopted by Sir John Hawkins and a number of more modern writers. In support of this account, Pope's celebrated lines have been quoted:

"Strong in new arms, lo! giant Handel stands,
Like bold Briareus with his hundred hands,
To stir, to rouse, to shake the soul he comes,
And Jove's own thunders follow Mars's drums.
Arrest him, goddess, or you sleep no more!
She heard, and drove him to th' Hibernian shore."

Now, it is true that the Goddess of Dulness did drive Handel to the Hibernian shore; but it was not by the neglect of the *Messiah*, but of Handel's previous works. Not only *Saul*, but *Israel in Egypt*—a work now regarded as the very consummation of choral sublimity—had been received with such extreme coldness, owing to the disgraceful cabals and intrigues of which Handel at that time was the victim, that he was induced to appeal from the injustice of England to the unbiassed feelings of the sister island. This matter has been completely cleared up by a very interesting little work, published in 1852, entitled "An Account of the Visit of Handel to Dublin. By Horatio Townsend, Esq., Barrister-at-law." The author, by means of researches into the Dublin journals of the day, the records of several of the charities of that city, and some private correspondence which he discovered, has given a clear account of every circumstance connected with the first performance of the *Messiah*. For these particulars we refer our musical readers to the book itself, which they will have pleasure in perusing, and shall only say that the oratorio was performed for the joint benefit of three of the principal benevolent institutions of Dublin, and was received with genuine Irish enthusiasm.

It was not till the 23rd of March, 1743, a whole year after its production in Dublin, that the *Messiah* was first performed in London. Some interesting particulars respecting his first performance are contained in a letter written by Dr. Beattie, the author of "The Minstrel," and published in Sir William Forbes's life of the poet. "When this piece was first performed the audience were exceedingly struck and affected by the music in general; but when the chorus struck up, 'For the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth,' they were so transported that they all with the King, who happened to be present, started up and remained standing till the chorus ended; and hence it became the fashion in England to stand while that part of the music is performing." Dr. Beattie gives another anecdote worthy of being recorded; "Some days after the first exhibition of this divine oratorio, Mr. Handel went to pay his respects to Lord Kinnoul, with whom he was particularly acquainted His lordship, as was natural, paid him some compliments on the noble entertainment which he had given to the town. My lord,' said Handel, 'I should be sorry if I only entertained them; I wish to make them better." *Daily News*.

CAPTURE OF EAGLES.—Last week, Mr. D. Ross, gamekeeper to the Duke of Portland on his estate at Langwell, in this county, succeeded in capturing two fine young golden eagles, one of which was got without any injury, and is alive and lively. A considerable number of the same description have been seen among the rocks this season, and the gamekeeper is making efforts at increasing the number of his captives.—*Northern Ensign*.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN THE THEATER OF LA SCALA.—On the evening of the 10th a grand representation, of which you have doubtless had full particulars, took place at the Scala. You may not, however, have heard of a characteristic incident which followed the ovation the two sovereigns received from the Milanese public within the theatre. On leaving the royal box, Victor Emmanuel unexpectedly saw himself surrounded by a bevy of the female aristocracy. All that Milan boasts of fair and noble were there, eager to proffer to the gallant soldier king their tribute of gratitude and admiration. The pentup emotions of years now found a tent, and the warmth of the Lombard character displayed itself uncontrolled. They hung weeping upon his hands, they poured fourth vows of allegiance, the most timid strove to get sufficiently near at least to touch his coat, till at last one, entirely carried away by enthusiasm flung her arms round his Majesty's neck, and kissed him on both cheeks. The rest required no bidding to follow this example, and thus successively tendered homage to their new monarch. Victor Emmanuel, nothing loth, returning, as well as receiving, his fair subject's salutation, while the Emperor, all etiquette forgotten stood by laughing heartily at the scene.

PRINTING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—By an article of the French code, every possessor of a clandestine printing office is liable to a penalty of 10,000 francs, and imprisonment for six months. A short time ago a photographer was found to be in the practice of printing writings in the following manner:—He took a glass plate which he covered with an opaque varnish, on which he traced the words he desired to reproduce, by cutting down through the varnish to the glass plate with a sharp-pointed instrument. He then took a sheet of chemically prepared paper, and exposed it under the glass to the action of the light in the ordinary manner, the result being that the letters traced on the varnish were printed on the paper, which was then treated with a fixing agent, and the thing was complete. The matter coming to the knowledge of the police, they made a descent upon his premises, and seized the things necessary to prove the facts given above, and the case came before the tribunal of Marseilles, which decided that it did not come under the article of the code referred to. Against this decision the public prosecutor appealed, and the affair was brought before the Imperial Court at Aix, which annulled the decision of the Marseilles tribunal, and inflicted the full penalty of fine and imprisonment allowed by the law. The unfortunate photographer now exercised his right of appeal. His counsel urged several objections against the conviction, the chief of which was that the article in question specified certain kinds of printing, namely, typography, lithography, and engraving; and was not intended to apply to a process which was neither of the three. The court, however, overruled these objections, and confirmed the conviction. We give the above as an illustration of the pressure under which photographers exercise their profession in a country which is about to sacrifice, possibly thousands of its sons in giving liberty to Italy; not because we deem this particular case one of hardship, or the prohibition to practise this kind of printing as of any importance; the slowness of the process would always be a bar to its use. But what would be the feeling of photographers in this country if they heard that one of their number had been taken to Bow-street, by order of Sir Richard Mayne, and sentenced to six months, imprisonment and a fine of 400*l*., for having in his possession a negative capable of yielding a page of writing or print?—*The Photographic News*.

CONDEMNATION OF A PIANO FOR PIRACY.—A decision which has surprised the public greatly has just been confirmed by the tribunals. M. Debains, the inventor of the self-playing organ or piano, called by malicious rivals the Barbary piano, had thought himself entitled to allow his organ to play of its own accord whatever airs it chose, and as its taste was of the best, of course it chose the first music by the first composers. Meyerbeer, Rossini, Auber, all played their tunes beneath the influence of the barrel within the Barbary piano, and nobody complained, when suddenly up rise the whole horde of musical editors of Paris, and claim the airs thus played by the innocent piano as their property. In vain M. Debains pretends to assert that the instrument is but a passive one in the hands of the player who turns the barrel. The whole machine is condemned as piratical, and M. Debains is sentenced to pay a heavy fine and a royalty to the publisher of every air his barrel-piano plays, has played, or will ever play for the future.—*Morning Star*.

BIRTHS.

Browell—June 18, at Mount[illegible]rd, Berks, the wife of Commander Browell, R.N., of a daughter.

Browne—June 20, at 51, Harcourt-street, the wife of J. C. Browne, Esq., of a son.

Cavendish—June 19, in London, the Lady Elinor Cavendish, of a son.

Gore—June 17, at 5, Bedford-square, Brighton, the wife of Captain Gore, R.A., of a son.

Kavanagh—June 19, at Prospect, Glasnevin, the wife of John Kavanagh, of a son.

Orr—June 10, in Derry, the wife of Moore Orr, Esq., solicitor, of a daughter.

Renny—June 11, at Devonport, the wife of Captain George Renny, 73d regiment, of a daughter.

Yardley—June 20, at Horton Manor, Bucks, Lady Yardley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Beveridge and Porteus—June 22, in the Scots' Church, Mary's Abbey, Dublin, by the Rev. H. S. M'Kee, D.D., LL.D. Killucan, Mr Michael Beveridge, Pakenham Hall, Castle Pollard, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Peter Porteus, Esq., Mount Devon, Dollas, N.B., H.M.'s late 98th Regt. of Foot.

Butler and Davadge—At St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. K. Butler, Frederick S. Butler, Esq., Chicago, U.S.A., to Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of the late Henry Davadge, M.D., Clonmellon, county Westmeath.

Jordan and Hamilton—June 21, at Berry-street Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Hugh Hanna, Mr. Phillip Jordan, of Hillsborough, to Miss Annie Hamilton, of Belfast.

M'Quitty and Baird—June 20, in St. Anne's Church, by the Rev. William Anderson, Mr. James M'Quitty, to Miss Alecia Ann Baird, only daughter of Mr. William Baird, both of Belfast.

Noel and Molyneux—June 21 at St. James's, Paddington, by the Rev. William Molyneux, uncle of the bride, A. Leland Noel, Esq., third son of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, to Ella, third daughter of the Rev. Capel Molyneux.

Rowan and Thompson—June 22, at St. Peter's Church, by the Ven. Archdeacon Rowan, of Belmont, county Kerry, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Thomas Wallace, Captain William Rowan, of the Kerry Militia, to Catherine Maria, eldest daughter of Thomas H. Thompson, Esq., of Lower Leeson-street, in this city.

DEATHS.

Anstruther—June 19, at 42 Moray-place, Edinburgh, Marian, wife of James Anstruther, Esq., W.S., and daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther, Chief Justice of Bengal.

Brereton—On the 17th instant, on board the ship Barham, on his return from Madras, Edward Brereton, midshipman, fourth son of the Rev. John Brereton, of Kensington, aged 15 years.

Cochrane—June 14, at the Bank House, Roscommon, John Loomis Cochrane, Esq., many years chief inspector and manager of the National Bank.

Dunchee—June 22, at 35 Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Thomas Dunchee, barrister-at-law, aged 37 years.

Munro—June 16, at Newport, Barnstaple, Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Munro, late 74th Bengal Native Infantry, aged 75 years.

Ravenhill—May 13, at Calcutta, of gastric fever, in the 25th year of his age, Edward George Keppel Ravenhill, Captain in H.M.'s 11th Foot, late of the 99th Foot, eldest son of the late Rev. Edward H. Ravenhill, vicar of Leominster, Sussex.

Stewart—May 10, at Bombay, aged 42, David Stewart, Esq., surgeon, H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES,"
For either Morning or Evening Edition:—

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£2 10 0	Yearly	£1 5 0
Half-yearly	1 5 0	Half-yearly	0 12 6
Quarterly	0 12 6	Quarterly	0 6 4

Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to
ALFRED C. KNOX.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, Parish of St. Thomas and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, by David Towns, Thursday, June 23rd, 1859.

Laurence Kn[illegible]
Proprietor